WESTERN RECORDER.

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VOL. VI. [THOMAS HASTINGS, EDITOR.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1829. [HASTINGS & TRACY, PRINTERS.] No 6.

COMMUNICATIONS.

In giving place to the following communication, it may not be improper to say, that the writer of it is one of those "watchmen" on the walls of Zion, who rejoiced at the late glorious revivals in this county; who mourned at their decline, and who, as we suppose, now weep in secret places, supplicating the Lord to return and visit the churches with the dews of salvation. In alluding to the evils which grew out of the late discussions, the question need not be again agitated, who were the first or the greatest offenders. If *all* have *ultimately* offended in the indulgence of improper feeling, let all acknowledge their offence. If all have at length contributed to grieve away the Spirit, because they neglected to cultivate the graces of the Spirit; then let them acknowledge to each other that they have done so; and let this acknowledgment become the basis of a speedy reformation. This appears to be our correspondent's advice. But to the article:—

For the Western Recorder.

THE PRESENT DUTY OF MINISTERS, ELDERS AND CHURCHES IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR—In a former communication, I made a few remarks on some of those sins, both of the ministry and of the churches in this county, which I think originated and hastened the decline of the late great work of God among us. I shall now, for a few moments, ask the attention, if not trespass upon the patience of these churches, and of the "angels of the churches," in suggesting a few thoughts with reference to present duty.

To "prepare the way of the Lord," every thing must be taken from the churches, and from the heart, which is calculated to grieve the Holy Spirit. No good man will hesitate to acknowledge that a spirit of controversy, spiritual pride, and neglect of secret prayer, will grieve the Holy Spirit, and present an insurmountable barrier to his operations.

I would suggest, therefore, whether the confession of these sins ought not to be as public as the sins themselves, or the effects of them. If a minister has evinced a spirit of controversy in the view of his people, ought he not to confess it to his people? If he is conscious that feelings savouring of spiritual pride have been visible to others, in the form of words and actions, ought he not willingly to make an open confession of it? If he has forsaken his closet, while he has exhorted his people not to do so, ought he not honestly to confess the glaring inconsistency between his preaching and his practice?

So with regard to other sins. Would it not be for the honour of religion? Would not the great Head of the Church be better pleased with him? Would not he himself be more at peace with his conscience? Would he not have more confidence to *preach plainly* to *his people*, and *to shew them their sins;* and would not his confidence in God be greatly increased? Would he not have more reason to expect the divine blessing on his labours for the salvation of souls?

If any of the elders or private members of the church have been guilty of the same sins, or of others sins, ought they not to make an humble and immediate confession? "He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them, shall have mercy." The most direct way to cover sin, is to refuse to make confession of it to God or man, when it is required.

As to the first sin alluded to, viz. a spirit of controversy, it may be said that it does not exist at the present time; and therefore it is unnecessary to make any confessions on that subject; that it would be raising from the dead what has long been buried. To this I reply, the object is not to revive a spirit of controversy; but to recal what was wrong, to confess and forsake it forever. I would inquire, if the consequences of that spirit are not felt at the present day? If one of its consequences is not to check the ardour of those who would arise and shake off sloth, and to encourage the lukewarm and the ungodly in their sins? David might have said, that the sin charged upon him by the prophet was not now indulged; therefore it was unseasonable to require a public confession.

It may also be said, that spiritual pride, neglect of secret prayer, a want of brotherly love, and other sins of a similar character, are to be numbered with *secret sins*, and therefore ought not to be publicly confessed. So David might have said. But God said to him, "Thou didst it secretly; but I will do this thing before all Israel, and before the sun." Achan might have said, that he put forth his hand secretly, and took of the accursed thing; therefore a public confession would be improper.

I do not wish to agitate the question as a matter of controversy, whether the sins already named, and others, such as lukewarmness and a worldly-loving spirit, ought to be immediately and publicly confessed. Let one or two considerations suffice.

1st. The man who is deeply affected in view of his sins, who is grieved because he has dishonoured the blessed name and cause of God, feels that it would be a precious privilege, and a great relief to his conscience, to confess to his brethren and to the world. This remark is abundantly illustrated in every genuine revival of religion. Confessions unsolicited and unexpected, both by the church and world, flow spontaneously from the lips of God's professing people, whose hearts feel for his glory. Such is the conduct of Christians, when we may suppose they possess the greatest share of good feeling, and when most supremely under the influence of the spirit of truth.

2d. Every one should solemnly remember that God, in forgiving sin, acts as a righteous moral governor; that he must *shew to the universe the reason why he pardons* any trasgressor of his law. In view of this, you may see the tremendous import of that declaration, "He that *covereth his sins* shall not prosper." If a man makes no confession of sin, does not acknowledge the justice of God in his condemnation, but spreads a veil over his wickedness, what reason can be shown why he was pardoned? Should God forgive him, without shewing any reasons for it, could the rectitude of his government be maintained in the view of his creatures? Should the Executive Magistrate pardon some of the convicts in the state-prison, without giving any reason for his conduct, or why he pardoned some instead of others, would he not be su-pected of conniving at their crimes or of favouring the cause of the rebels? Would not the same course of conduct, on the part of the great Executive Magistrate of the Universe, throw a suspicious character over his holy government? "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins." From this we may infer that he would be unjust to forgive us when no confession was made. The individual, then, who refuses to make public confession of his sins, when it is required, places himself out of the reach of pardon. The divine Governor, against whom he has sinned, cannot, consistently with his government, extend pardoning mercy to him. That God against whom he has sinned has righteously declared that "he cannot prosper."

3d. I would only add in the third place, that the standard by which God determines the duty of confession, is not the *publicity of the sin*, but the *wide-spreading consequences* of it. The case of Achan, I think, is a striking illustration of this sentiment. His transaction was secret. No eye of Israel was upon him. But his secret wickedness threw the whole body into distress, and prevented the prosperity of Israel. Hence God required that his confession should be as public as the *effects of his wickedness*.

In view of this, and of the character of God as a righteous moral Governor, let every one ask himself, whether God does not require of him an humble public confession of what he may call his secret transgressions? Has the effect been secret? Is it not felt, (to say nothing of the place where you reside) in the churches where many of your readers live? Is it not spreading the leaven of spiritual death through the churches? Is it not grieving the Holy Spirit from the congregation? Can you neglect your closet, indulge unchristian feelings towards any of your brethren and sisters, or commit other sins, and not grieve the Divine Spirit? Why should you not confess and forsake your sins? Why remain in this state, while you are conscious of hindering the work of God? Do you think that it will never be known—that God will not bring every *secret thing iuto judgment?* Why should not Ministers and Elders, and the professing Christians in Oneida county, as individuals and as a body, unite in humble, heartfelt, public confession of those sins, which they are willing to admit have banished the Spirit of God from these churches? Are any ready to say, "We do not feel right; we know that we ought to confess; but we must wait until we feel more?" This sentiment, as well as state of feeling, I apprehend, is essentially wrong. To come into a right state of feeling, are effort should be made to do away what is wrong. Neglected duty must be performed, before you can consistently expect to feel right. You will never feel as God requires you to feel, until *you do as he requires*. Would not the course now pointed out be eminently calculated to bring you into a proper state of feeling? Would it not be for the glory of God? Should the churches arise and come forward to this work, would it not prepare the way for the return of the Holy Spirit, and be like life from the dead to the impenitent world, who might be eye or ear witness of such a solemn transaction?

I do not design to prescribe authoritatively the duty of the churches or of the office-bearers in Zion; but I feel something on this subject. If this is the duty of the churches, and if a blessing would follow it, how exceedingly guilty must the churches be, if it is not done. How many souls may perish by refusing to do it.

Permit me to intreat you, (reader or hearer), not to lay this subject aside, until you have spread it before the heart-searching God, and inquired, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Oh, pray over it, again and again. Forget it not at the family altar, in the social circle, and in your closet. Above all, do not pursue a course which your conscience will not approve, when compared with the word of God. "But if ye will not do so, behold, ye have sinned against the Lord; and be sure your sin will find you out." Affectionately your's, H.

For the Western Recorder.

DUTIES OF PRIVATE CHRISTIANS.

No. XII.

"Ye did run well."—GAL. v, 7.

MR. EDITOR—I have said that there is a universal propensity among Christians to decline in their spiritual course. As this truth is oftener acknowledged than appreciated, I shall now proceed to furnish a few plain illustrations.

A—, situated in the higher ranks of society, becomes a sincere convert to the ways of holiness, and for a time appears dead to the world. Desirous of benefitting his former associates, he at first addresses them faithfully on the subject of their salvation. But meeting with little success, he at length endeavours to *live* religion, in *such a manner* as to recommend it to them. The fashionable and the "high minded," however, are so very far from righteousness, that he finds it more and more difficult to approach them, without making himself like one of their own number. He must be prudent—must consult times and circumstances. He must not refuse to talk freely of the world, or to take a lively interest in the conversation of others. He must not censure, either directly or indirectly, things which are of a *harmless* character. He must not be so *ungracious* as to frown on *innocent* amusements. Those which are esteemed elegant and refined, he must frequently witness; and his children, if he have any, must actually participate in them. If he wishes to do good in these circles, he must not absent himself; for how shall his light shine among them, if he keeps it at home. Thus he reasons; thus he acts; and thus by degrees conforms to the maxims and practices of those around him. This, the latter are quick-sighted to discover. They treat him with increasing confidence and respect; and he begins to imagine that his influence is about to be established on a sure foundation. But he will be sadly disappointed. His religious influence is even now annihilated. If he now begins conversation, as at the first, he will neither have courage nor strength. His mouth will be stopped by their flattery, if not by their reviling. They will wish themselves "as well off as he is." They "would give any thing in the world" that they "had his religion"—"so reserved, sincere, rational, unobtrusive." Alas! where is he now? He has no relish for such compliments as these, and little enjoyment in religion. He has forsaken the prayer-room; neglected his closet; and lost his spirituality. Still, perhaps, he knows it not. He may be like Sampson of old, who, when shorn of his locks, "wist not that the Lord had departed from him."

B— is much engrossed with objects of taste. When he first became pious, his views were clear and delightful. The works of nature he contemplated with rapture; in the first instance, because they show forth the glory of God; in the second, because they would aid his pious meditations; in the third, because from the power of habit they would bring pleasant associations, and fill him with a kind of indefinite sensibility, which he readily mistook for religion. He now goes to nature, rather than to nature's God, for assistance in his devotions, and thus becomes in a certain sense, I had almost said, the worshipper of images. The love of sacred eloquence, or poetry, or music, or architecture, all of which, though things innocent and useful in themselves, are subject to the same abuse, and precisely in the same manner. The eloquence of the pulpit is at first overpowering. He receives it as the vehicle of a message from God, and is greatly humbled. He next listens to it chiefly as a *powerful instrument* for the communication of spiritual benefit. He then begins to speak in praise of the preacher, and anon to compare him advantageously with his less gifted brethren. By the power of association, he at length comes to admire the truth chiefly on account of its eloquent dress. He grows careless, but thinks he enjoys religion, chiefly because he *loves* to have *the truth presented* in such a *searching* and *powerful manner*. Is he now benefitted as formerly? O, no. It may now almost be said of him, that he loves the worship of man more than the praise of God. So it is; whether his mind is fixed on the works of nature or of art, upon the powers of eloquence or of song; that which in the first place was an assistance became at length his snare.

C— commenced his career as a man of business, without the least desire for earthly riches. He at first cared little for the things of earth, if he could but lay up treasures in heaven. Still it was his duty to "be *diligent* in business," as well as "fervent in spirit." "Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do," he would say to himself, "do it with all thy might." His business occupied his attention, and by degrees engrossed his thoughts, and stole away his affections. Still he thought it commendable that he did not exactly *wish to be rich*. It was well to have things comfortable and convenient, and to appear like other people in the same circumstances. This man thought, too, that he felt a good deal of gratitude to God for *distinguishing him* with so many blessings; and that therefore he could not have declined very far in his religion. But what is he *doing* with his *riches?*

D— has some special talent, at least in his own imagination, which is calculated for a particular sphere of usefulness. When he first heartily embraced the gospel, he laid this talent at the foot of his Master, and like one of old, cried out in child-like simplicity, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Then his talent seemed small; himself seemed less than nothing and vanity. But anon the former began to magnify, and the latter to increase in consequence. *So much* talent certainly ought not to be wasted. It was his *duty* to endeavour to exercise it to the *best* advantage; and though it was right to commit the case to the Lord, it was his duty, also, to *go forward* with a *spirit of enterprise*. Long ere he had arrived at this point, however, he became envious of the prosperity of others.

E— enjoyed religion for a time, but had naturally an impatient disposition. Little things began to trouble him. Had he immediately carried them to the foot of the cross, they would have vanished into "thin air." But he procrastinated; his troubles increased in number and magnitude; and now he virtually pleads them as an *extenuation* of his delinquency. Will his plea be accepted?

F—, at first, had a little pittance of earthly things, for which he daily gave thanks. At length he began to set his heart upon them, and the Lord took them away. Had he duly recognised the chastening of a Father's hand in this dispensation, he might still have said, with the confidence of Abraham, "The Lord will provide." But faith failed him; he became disheartened, and is now so oppressed with poverty, that he "can *hardly find time*" to attend to the things of religion.

G—, when he first embraced religion, saw men but as trees walking. He was modest, timid, retiring. He always waited for others to go forward in the performance of *duty;* and when they declined, he fell behind them, and was still but an *humble* imitator.

H— had made progress in the divine life, by means of trials and afflictions, mingled with singular manifestations of mercy. For a while he recognised the hand of his heavenly Father, and was watchful unto prayer; but by degrees he began to put his confidence in the current chain of wants, as if these were to be rested upon as his instituted helps. When they were withdrawn, he wandered in darkness; and sunk into fearful stupidity. Probably he will not arise till for a time he has been filled with his own devices.

I— had the advantage of early systematic instruction in the doctrines and duties of the gospel. When he first became pious, this was of great service to him. His views were clear and discriminative. He ever conversed with ease and with freedom.—When the wicked assailed him with argument, he had no want of weapons; and when his brethren complained of darkness or perplexity in their religious exercises, he would readily discover their difficulties, and administer the needed advice, reproof or consolation. Then, by degrees, he was tempted to think too highly of his own arguments. He is still talkative—full of *zeal*, of system, and of speculation; but manifests a great want of humility and meekness. Still, in *words*, he is ready to acknowledge his declension—to tell the history of it—point out the causes and the remedies. Urge him to *apply* the remedies. "Certainly," he "ought to do it"—he "must do it." He "*understands* his duty." And this very circumstance, while it increases his criminality, operates upon him as a secret apology for his spiritual sloth.

K—, on the contrary, never entertained the clearest views either of doctrine or duty. By early comparing his apprehensions and feelings with those of other Christians, he learned what it was to *feel* penitent, humble and joyful. Doubts, and fears, and hopes, and temptations, and deliverances—all became familiar to him, as matters of experience. Yet, as he inclined to go to his brethren for instruction in these things, rather than directly to the living Interpreter, he gradually formed the habit of warming himself at the fire of others. His feelings would kindle as theirs kindled, and expire as theirs expired. In a revival, he is full of joy and of love to the brethren. Like the carver of a graven image, he says in his heart, "Aha! I am warm: I have seen the fire." Yet he grows indifferent on witnessing the first symptoms of declension in others. He *feels* that he "*cannot* keep alive in religion," when every one grows cold around him. He neglects his duty, because he does not *feel worthy* to perform it. He *feels guilty*, and hence satisfies himself that the Holy Spirit has not quite forsaken him.

L— has received evident answers to prayer, and been instrumental in the conversion of sinners. At length he begins to feel sure of his adoption, and to neglect the duty of self-examination. Temptation insinuates itself. He begins to regard iniquity "in his heart," and when "the Lord will not hear his prayer," he looks among his christian brethren for some "Achan in the camp of Israel." Here, indeed, he finds delinquency more than enough, to keep him from self-suspicion.

M— was much exercised in a late revival, and eternal realities came home to his heart with new energy. He thought he never again could become stupified. Of this he was more and more persuaded; and when at length he began to feel the unlooked for change, he remembered that the strength of faith was to be estimated by the magnitude of the obstacles against which he was contending. This excuse became his greatest snare. He sunk down into supineness, without realising his guilt, and therefore began to question his former exercises. Deep are his slumbers; and probably they will be of long continuance.

N— had a zeal which was according to knowledge; and for a time his efforts were successful. Though he met with opposition, the floods gave way before him, and the ark moved forward. By degrees he forgot his dependence, and lost somewhat of his former meekness. Troubles increased. He became impatient—engaged in fruitless disputes; and when the influences of the Comforter were withdrawn, he blamed others as well he might, for tempting him; yet forgot to acknowledge his *own sinful compliances*.

O—, through a number of revivals, was a "good soldier in Christ Jesus." He fought manfully the battles of the Lord—kept humble, and saw the work of the Lord prosper in his hands. He passed through trials, and difficulties, and changes; while yet not a hair of his head was injured. At length, *when he thought that he should always conquer*, suddenly his heart failed him. He thought of past dangers, and future perils, and fled to the adversary for protection, like David of old, when pursued by Saul. Ah, said he, "I shall perish one day by the hand of" my pursuers. "There is nothing better for me, than that I should escape into the hand of the Philistines."

But I will not multiply illustrations. The preceding are some of the ten thousand which are daily occurring; and, christian reader, which of these belongs to you? "O, Ephraim, what shall I do unto thee? O, Judah, what shall I do unto thee? For your goodness is as a morning cloud; and as the early dew, it goeth away."

Your's, &c. HUR.

For the Western Recorder.

A SOLEMN CASE SUPPOSED.

In the town of V——, in the county of R——, there lives a gentleman of considerable fortune, of a good degree of influence in community, and withal professedly a man of piety. He is an influential member of the church, and is, in many instances, looked up to as an example. This man's wife, although not a professor of religion, yet treats the subject respectfully. They have sons and daughters growing up to the youthful circle. There is, in the mother, a partiality for fashionable society; and perhaps the father, too, may be more inclined than is profitable for the growth of grace in his heart, to conform a little to what are so speciously termed the innocent amusements of life.—This father, anxious that his children may be trained up to all the etiquette and polish that impart charm and interest to the fashion of this world, sends them to the school of *good manners*, as it is called—the dancing school. I visit his house to spend the night. I hear him pray. His children are dancing to the music of the viol. He prays for them, that God would convict them, convert them, and save their souls. He does not tell the Lord, that, among other means he is using, he has sent them to the dancing school, under the hope that this branch of their education might be blessed, to the furthering in their minds serious and solemn thoughts of death, judgment and eternity. I had *supposed* that Christians would not deliberately *do* any thing for which they could not or dare not *pray;* and I was surprised to find this good man closing his prayer, without a word about his beloved offspring, with reference to the serious and saving influence which he hoped the dancing school might operate upon their young and tender minds, now so susceptible of favourable religious impressions.

Now, what can the reason be, Mr. Editor, that this pious man did not pray about his children's dancing? Had he sent them to a seminary of learning, would he not have prayed for them? Had they been traversing the ocean, in search of general knowledge in foreign climes, would he not have prayed for them? Had they been at a conference or prayer-meeting, would he not have prayed for them?

But I will suppose, that while engaged in the dance, his eldest daughter is suddenly seized with apoplexy. The dance is suspended. The youthful assembly group around the agonising victim of death. The father, having been sent for, comes full of breathless anxiety. The distracted mother, too, hastens to the scene of distress. But alas! life has fled, and the dear daughter lies a pale corpse in the dancing room! Does the father, in all the calmness of holy resignation, kneel by the side of the dead, and bending over her in prayer, pour his sorrows into the bosom of his God? What a place this to pray over the lifeless body of a darling child! But sympathising brethren are present: What can *they* say? Their hearts are full; but how shall they begin to speak? Here is the child of a Christian, dead in a ball-room—dead in the midst of the dance—sent to this place by a pious father! Who shall pray? And how shall he who prays, order his speech before the Lord? Let any christian father, to whom the case supposed may be applicable, answer the inquiry.

W. P. J.

AMERICAN BOARD.

The following is the remainder of the General Missionary Survey, commenced in our last. Our readers will do well to preserve the entire article, for the purpose of reference:—

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

Missions are established among the *Cherokees*, *Chickasaws*, *Choctaws*, *Cherokees of the Arkansas*, *Osages*, and the *Indians in Ohio*, at *Mackinaw*, *Green-Bay*, and in the *State of New-York*.

CHEROKEES.

Commenced in 1817.—*8 stations.*

BRAINERD.—John C. Elsworth, *Teacher and Superintendent of Secular Concerns;* Mrs. Elsworth: John Vaill, *Farmer;* Mrs. Vaill: Ainsworth Blount, *Farmer and Mechanic;* Mrs. Blount: Luke Fernal, *Mechanic;* Mrs. Fernal: Henry Parker, *Miller;* Mrs. Parker: Lucy Ames, *Teacher:* Delight Sargent.

CARMEL.—Isaac Proctor, *Teacher and Catechist;* Mrs. Proctor: Josiah Hemingway, *Farmer.*

CREEKPATH.—Rev. William Potter, *Missionary;* Mrs. Potter: Ermina Nash.

HIGHTOWER.—Rev. Daniel S. Butrick, *Missionary:* Mrs. Butrick.

WILLSTOWN.—Rev. William Chamberlain, *Missionary;* Mrs. Chamberlain: Sylvester Ellis, *Farmer;* Mrs. Ellis: Mrs. Hoyt: John Huss, *Native Assistant.* Rev. Ard Hoyt, an early and faithful missionary, formerly at Brainerd, died at this station, in February, 1828.

HAWEIS.—Doct. Elizur Butler, *Physician and Catechist;* Mrs. Butler: Sophia Sawyer, *Teacher;* Nancy Thompson.

CANDY'S CREEK.—Wm. Holland, *Teacher and Catechist;* Mrs. Holland: Hannah Kelly.

NEW ECHOTA.—Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, *Missionary;* Mrs. Worcester.

Education.—More than 100 of the scholars reside in the mission families, perform various kinds of labour, and are trained up like the children of christian parents. About 250 have left the school at Brainerd, alone, most of them having made considerable advances in knowledge.

CHICKASAWS.

This mission was commenced by the Missionary Society of the Synod of South-Carolina and Georgia; and was transferred to the Board in December, 1827. The Chickasaws occupy the northern part of the state of Mississippi. Stations formed at *Monroe*, in 1821—*Tokshish*, 1825—*Martyn*, 1825—*Caney Creek*, 1826.

MONROE.—Rev. Thomas C. Stuart, *Missionary*, and *Superintendent of the Chickasaw Mission;* Mrs. Stuart: Samuel C. Pearson, *Farmer;* Mrs. Pearson.

TOKSHISH.—James Holmes, *Licensed Preacher;* Mrs. Holmes: Emeline Richmond, *Teacher.*

MARTYN.—Rev. Wm. C. Blair, *Missionary;* Mrs. Blair.

CANEY CREEK.—Rev. Hugh Wilson, *Missionary;* Mrs. Wilson: Prudence Wilson.

CHOCTAWS.

Commenced in 1818.—*Eight stations.*

ELLIOT.—John Smith, *Farmer, and Superintendent of Secular Concerns;* Mrs. Smith: Joel Wood, *Teacher;* Mrs. Wood: Zechariah Howes, *Farmer;* Mrs. Howes: Mrs. Hooper, *Teacher.* Mr. Hooper, who had been a *Teacher and Catechist* in the nation, died at this station in September.

MAYHEW.—Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, *Missionary and Superintendent of the Choctaw Mission;* Mrs. Kingsbury: Anson Gleason, *Teacher and Mechanic;* Mrs. Gleason: Philo P. Stewart, *Teacher and Manager of Secular Concerns;* Mrs. Stewart: Ebenezer Bliss, *Farmer:* Elijah S. Town, *Teacher and Farmer:* Eben'r Hotchkin, *Teacher:* Anna Burnham, *Teacher:* Hannah Cone.

EMMAUS.—Moses Jewell, *Assistant Missionary and Catechist;* Mrs. Jewell: David Gage, *Teacher;* Mrs. Gage: Pamela Skinner.

GOSHEN.—Rev. Alfred Wright, *Missionary;* Mrs. Wright: Elijah Bardwell, *Farmer;* Mrs. Bardwell: Samuel Moulton, *Teacher;* Mrs. Moulton: Eliza Buer.

AI-IK-HUN-NA.—Rev. Cyrus Byington, *Missionary;* Mrs. Byington: Loring S. Williams, *Teacher and Catechist;* Mrs. Williams: Nancy Foster: Nicholas Cochnauer, *Teacher.*

GIBEON, (near Col. D. Folsom's.)—No Missionary was at this station when the last intelligence was received. Mr. Byington was expected to remove to it from Ai-ik-hun-na.

HEBRON, (near Capt. R. Folsom's.)—Calvin Cushman, *Teacher and Farmer;* Mrs. Cushman: Philena Thacher, *Teacher.*

SCHOOL AT MR. JUZON'S.—Adin C. Gibbs, *Teacher.*

CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAS.

Stations at Dwight and Mulberry, on the north of the Arkansas river, 200 and 280 miles west of the Mississippi. Commenced 1820 *and* 1823.

DWIGHT.—Rev. Alfred Finney, *Missionary;* Mrs. Finney: Rev. Cephas Washburn, *Missionary;* Mrs. Washburn: Jacob Hitchcock, *Steward;* Mrs. Hitchcock: Jas. Orr, *Farmer;* Mrs Orr: Samuel Wisner, *Mechanic;* Mrs. Wisner: Samuel Newton, *Teacher and Mechanic;* Mrs. Newton: Asa Hitchcock, *Teacher:* Ellen Stetson, *Teacher:* Cynthia Thrall.

MULBERRY.—Dr. Marcus Palmer, *Teacher and Licensed Preacher;* Mrs. Palmer.

OSAGES.

On the Neosho and Osage rivers; 200 miles west of the Mississippi. Commenced 1820—*4 stations.*

UNION.—Rev. William F. Vaill, *Missionary and Superintendent;* Mrs. Vaill: Doct. George L. Weed, *Physician;* Mrs. Weed: George Requa, *Steward;* Mrs. Requa: Abraham Redfield, *Mechanic and Teacher;* Mrs. Redfield.

HOPEFIELD.—Rev. Wm. B. Montgomery, *Missionary;* Mrs. Montgomery: Wm. C. Requa, *Farmer & Catechist;* Mrs. Requa.

NEOSHO.—Rev. Benson Pixley, *Missionary;* Mrs. Pixley.

HARMONY.—Rev. Nathaniel B. Dodge, *Missionary & Superintendent;* Mrs. Dodge: Amasa Jones, *Teacher & Licensed Preacher;* Mrs. Jones: Daniel H. Austin, *Mechanic;* Mrs. Austin: Samuel B. Bright, *Farmer;* Mrs. Bright: Richard Colby, *Mechanic:* John Austin, *Assistant Teacher:* Mrs. Etris.

INDIANS IN OHIO.

On the Maumee river, near the Ottawa reservations, 10 miles south of Perrysburg.

MAUMEE.—Isaac Van Tassel, *Licensed Preacher;* Mrs. Van Tassel: Sarah Withrow: Hannah Riggs, *Teacher.*

More than 40 scholars have enjoyed the advantages of this school, of whom 4 have become hopefully pious; and several of them sustain a character for industry and enterprise.

MACKINAW.

Mission situated on an island in the straits between Lakes Huron and Michigan. Commenced 1823.

Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, *Missionary and Superintendent;* Mrs. Ferry: John S. Hudson, *Teacher and Farmer;* Mrs. Hudson: Martin Heydenburk, *Teacher and Mechanic;* Mrs. Heydenburk: Mr. Stevens, *Teacher;* Mrs. Stevens: Eunice Osmar, Elizabeth McFarland, Delia Cook, Miss Goodell, Miss Taylor, Miss Hotchkiss, Miss Stevens.

This mission is not designed specially for any one tribe of Indians. The number of scholars in the schools, including those who live in the village of Mackinaw, is 157; of the boarding scholars, 125. These scholars have been collected from a great variety of places about the lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and some of them from near Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains. They are bound by legal indentures to the mission, with the sanction of the civil authorities of the place, to be at the direction of the mission family, to continue in the school, and to learn agriculture and the mechanic arts, for a specified number of years. Their progress is very encouraging. Eight or ten of them have become hopefully pious.

NEW-STOCKBRIDGE.

On the west side of Lake-Michigan, near the head of Green-Bay. Commenced in 1828.

Rev. Jesse Miner, *Missionary;* Mrs. Miner: Augustus T. Ambler, *Physician;* Mrs. Ambler.

The Stockbridge Indians removed, a few years since, from the state of New-York to their present residence. A school is now established, but the particulars have not been received.

INDIANS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Among the Senecas and Tuscaroras; near Lake-Erie and Niagara river.—3 stations.

TUSCARORA.—John Elliot, *Teacher and Catechist;* Mrs. Elliot.

SENECA.—Rev. Thompson S. Harris, *Missionary and Superintendent;* Mrs. Harris: Hanover Bradley, *Farmer and Steward:* Mr. Morton, *Teacher:* Asenath Bishop, Phebe Selden, Miss Henderson, Rebecca Newhall, Emily Root.

CATTARAUGUS.—Wm. A. Thayer, *Teacher and Catechist;* Mrs. Thayer.

State of Religion.—The church at Tuscarora consists of 14 native members; at Seneca, of 49; at Cattaraugus, of 23; in all, 86. There has been a great increase of attention to religion within the last two years; within which time the church at Cattaraugus has been formed, and that at Seneca much enlarged. The congregation at the latter place is about 200; at the former about 100. A meeting-house has been built, or is building, at the expense of the Indians, at each of the three stations.

Remarks on the Indian Missions.

Most of the scholars at the mission schools among the Indians, reside in the mission families. Farms of considerable extent are generally attached to the stations, and managed by the family. On these the boys are taught to work. At many of the stations there are mechanics, and a considerable number of the boys have learned various trades. The girls are taught to perform the ordinary kinds of household and domestic labour. The Board have established grist-mills at six of the stations, saw-mills at four, and smith's shops at nine; which are of great benefit to the Indians, and facilitate the labours of the mission families.

Summary.

The following summary includes the mission families which have recently arrived at the Sandwich Islands, though their names are not mentioned in the survey of the stations. Those only are called *Catechists* who are licensed as such, by some ecclesiastical body; and those only are called *Native Assistants* who are immediately connected with the mission families:—

Number of Stations,		46
Missionary Labourers from this country:		
Ordained Missionaries,	43	
Licensed Preachers,	4	
Catechists,	4	
Other Missionary Assistants, Males,	48	
Other Missionary Assistants, Females,	124	223
Native Assistants,		36

Besides these there are native teachers of free schools, in Bombay, Ceylon and the Sandwich Islands; a large portion of whom were themselves first taught, and all of whom are superintended in their labours by the Missionaries—amounting to about 600

Native Members of the Church:—		
Ceylon,	100	
Western Asia,	4	
Sandwich Islands,	86	
Indians in North America,	333	523
Scholars in the Schools:—		
Bombay,	1,409	
Ceylon,	4,518	
Sandwich Islands,	26,000	
Indians in North-America,	902	32,829
Of these there are in the boarding schools, about		370
Printing Presses:—		
Bombay,	2	
Ceylon,	1	
Malta,	2	
Sandwich Islands,	2	7

These presses have printed, or are in readiness for printing, in *nine* different languages. Considerable printing has also been done at the expense of the Board, though not at its presses, in the Choctaw language, some in the Cherokee, and some in the Seneca.—The amount printed during the past year cannot be accurately stated; but as the presses have been kept in operation, the whole number of copies of works printed must now exceed 500,000, and the number of pages, 20,000,000. The particulars, so far as they have been received, have been stated under the appropriate heads in the foregoing survey.

INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Further extracts, continued from our last:—

Death of Halakii.—"I was very much affected by the death of Halakii, an interesting female member of the church, and wife of Robert Owyhee, one of the Cornwall youths. Her disease was violent, and perfectly unmanageable in its progress. I witnessed with the deepest anxiety her sinking from day to day, until the sixth; when I informed her, through Mr. Bingham, that I thought she would die. She asked, "How do you know?" and felt of her own pulse. The information was unexpected, but it did not alarm her. She said, "If I am taken away, it will be God that has done it. If I am permitted to live, it will be his work." When asked if she desired to go from this world, and live with Jesus, she said, "I do indeed desire it: My heart is upon the good." She expressed much anxiety and affection for her child, an infant of a few months. But she did not seem to dread the messenger of death, though rapidly advancing to close her eyes. She expressed fears on account of her sins; but trusted in Christ, the only hope. She died about sixteen hours from the time she first knew of her danger. Her funeral was attended by most of the principal chiefs at Oahu, dressed in deep mourning."—*Dr. Judd.*

Monthly Concert.—"On the Monday succeeding our landing, we kept the monthly concert, in company with the brethren. It was a sweet season. The reflection that we were permitted on heathen ground to pray for the success of missions, and to strengthen the hands of these worn out soldiers by our presence; that many once heathen themselves, were offering to God the fervent prayer, Thy kingdom come, served not a little to affect us. The monthly concert, as you well know, is begun at the Society Islands. It is next kept in different parts of Asia; then in Africa; then in Europe; then in America. Each, in their turn, as Monday night approaches, pour out their souls in prayer for this great object. The Sandwich Islands close the season of prayer, which lasts twenty four hours. This is a mighty instrument in the hands of God, for putting forward his work. In this concert, the church of Christ is agreed, and by it the kingdom of Satan is made to tremble.

"The missionaries to the Society Islands came around the Cape of Good Hope, while we came round Cape-Horn. They, in consequence, begin their Sabbath on our Saturday.

"O! if Christians at home felt that sense of the value and importance of this meeting which they ought to feel, how would they delight to attend it, and plead with our heavenly Father, that he would establish his kingdom in every land."—*ib.*

MISSIONARY CONGRATULATIONS.

We published some time since, several addresses of the natives of the Sandwich Islands, on the arrival of the reinforcement. Some estimate of the *feelings of the former missionaries* on this occasion, may be formed by the following extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. ——, (then at another island), in answer to one previously addressed to him by a member of the reinforcement:—

"*Dear Brother*—* * * * When we read the annunciation—a large reinforcement has arrived—our hearts swelled till they found vent, as we hope, in thanksgiving and praise to Him in whose name you have come. Yes, we have longed and we have prayed for help. Our arms and our hearts have long been widely open; and now, with grateful spirits, we bid you welcome to our islands, welcome to our homes, and welcome to our bosoms. You are more than welcome. To you, my brother, and through you to your associates," whom having not seen we love," we desire to express our congratulations and our sympathies on your arrival at this field of labour and toil, joy and sorrow. We love you for His sake for whom you have come. We love you for the sake of these perishing souls, whom you have come to save. We love you, because you have come to strengthen our weary hands. And by our prayers we are pledged to love you forever.

"My imagination is not sufficiently strong, to seize at once upon the reality that our prayers are so soon (I cannot say answered, but) more than answered. We have indeed *prayed*, but we have not dared to *hope* for a blessing SO LARGE!"

The individual who received the above, and forwarded it to his friends in this vicinity, accompanied it by the following remarks:—

"In this letter my friends may discover the breathings of the true missionary spirit; yes, the true spirit of a martyr. Brother —— has been tried and found ready to die, rather than dishonour the cause of Christ. His wife, too, appears to have possessed the same spirit. O, what a pleasure—what an honour it is to labour with such helpers; or rather to minister to the wants and bind up the wounds of those who fight the battles of the Lord! The more I see of this field of labour, the more I am attached to it; and the more I rejoice that I have come hither as a missionary. Pray for me, my friends, that I may be found faithful unto the end."

For the Western Recorder.

PRESBYTERY OF OSWEGO.

Extract from the narrative of the state of religion in the Presbytery of Oswego:—

At the time of making our last annual report, there was a degree of seriousness in several congregations, the result of which has been a few hopeful conversions. Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes are becoming more numerous, and exciting a deeper interest. Public sentiment is beginning to awake to the cause of temperance and the observance of the Sabbath. The Monthly Concert continues to be observed by a few individuals in most of the churches, and collections are taken for missionary and benevolent purposes. Two or three churches report that there is at the present time increased fervency of prayer among them, and a few hopeful appearances.

But in view of the general state of things among us, the Presbytery feel we have cause of deep humiliation before God. But small accessions have been made to our churches during the past year. God has been testifying against us by his judgments. Distressing sickness has visited our borders; and death has invaded the church. Some churches have been called to mourn the loss of active and efficient members, and one, of their beloved pastor. In the death of Rev. Henry Smith, a severe loss has been sustained by the whole christian community. Long will his memory be embalmed in our hearts; and we would here record our testimony of his worth, in transcribing an extract from the sermon delivered by Rev. Oliver Ayer, at the opening of our present meeting:—

"The man of God, with whom we have taken sweet counsel together, and gone to the house of God in company, has fallen, not to rise again till the heavens be no more. This mysterious bereaving dispensation of Providence affords a lesson of instruction to *us*, who are fellow labourers in the vineyard of the Lord, and to *you* who are the representatives of the churches.

"Never more in our judicatories shall we behold the beaming countenance of our departed brother, nor hear his impressive voice. His early removal in the midst of his usefulness, must solemnly proclaim in our ears the uncertainty of life, and the vast importance of a present and constant preparation for the coming of our Lord; and loudly admonishes us of the duty of vigilance in our Master's service, and of doing "what our hand findeth to do with our might." The example of the deceased, in this respect, is worthy of our imitation. If any among the sons of Levi can be said to be "a watchman that needeth not to be ashamed," this character belonged to Rev. Henry Smith. He ever appeared to have his eye upon the great work of Him who called him by his grace, and put him into the ministry. He was emphatically an every-day preacher; and in his common deportment, a Nathaniel, an Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile. In all the circles in which he moved, he bore decided testimony to the truths of the gospel; and when occasion required, he fearlessly reproved the vicious and the gain-saying. Iniquity was confounded in his presence, and sought concealment.

"His labours, as a missionary, were indefatigable and remarkably successful. Early was he called into the field. Soon after he had completed his theological studies at Andover, he was commissioned by the Female Missionary Society of the Western District to labour in the western parts of this state, and form branch societies. This service he fulfilled, to the abundant joy and cordial approbation of the benevolent daughters of Zion. His labours were blessed, not only in extending the limits, and greatly enlarging the resources of the Society, but to the hopeful conversion of many souls. Revivals took place, and churches were organised by his instrumentality. Wherever he travelled throughout his missionary field, his name will be held in long and affectionate remembrance.

"During the short period of his pastoral labours, no minister has done more to establish religious order and systematise parochial concerns. *Uniformity* of design marked all his movements. His plans of operation were judiciously concerted, and generally crowned with success. He possessed a peculiar facility in composing differences among his own people; and the happy influence of his conciliatory spirit was felt in all the region around. He opened his mouth with wisdom, and in his tongue was the law of kindness. His piety was tested by the prosperous and adverse scenes through which he passed.

"In domestic life his excellence appeared. He was a kind husband, and an affectionate parent. His house was the seat of hospitality, where his friends received a hearty welcome. The poor found relief, and the suffering experienced the cheering influence of a sympathetic heart.

"As a preacher of the gospel, the same characteristics may with propriety be applied to him, as belonging to another recently deceased servant of Christ, "His talents were eminent and distinguished, uniting ease and eloquence with plainness and pungency, and happily adapted to please, to persuade, to convince, to instruct and edify his hearers." His tongue was the pen of a ready writer. He appeared in the fulness of the gospel, a son of consolation to the broken hearted, and a *Boanerges* to the stupid conscience of the impenitent sinner.

"The warm and constant attachment of his people to him while living, and their undissembled grief and sorrow in his death, constitute the best and highest eulogium which can be offered to his name. Long will they derive benefit from his public and private labours among them; and equally long, it is to be feared, will they have occasion to lament the premature close of his useful life." By order of Presbytery,

D. R. DIXON, *Stated Clerk.*

From the Philadelphian.

DEATH OF REV. J. F. GRIER, D. D.

MR. LUDLOW—The following account of the decease of Dr. Grier, is from the pen of Samuel Baird, Esq. one of the elders of the church; and is so impressive that I cannot withhold it from publication. E. S. ELY.

READING, *January* 27, 1829.

Rev. and Dear Sir—The afflicting office has devolved on me of announcing to you the death of our dear and venerated friend, the Rev. Dr. John F. Grier. He departed about 2 o'clock this morning, we trust to receive a crown of glory, under circumstances awfully affecting and mysterious. He had for the last twelve months been engaged with great and increasing zeal in enforcing the momentous truths of the gospel upon the minds and hearts of his congregation, and appeared to watch the result of his labours with the most intense solicitude. A few Sabbaths ago, while employed in prayer, he stated, in words to this effect, from the pulpit:—That could he but witness a revival of religion in this borough, he would be prepared joyfully to yield up his spirit, and exclaim, in the words of Simeon of old, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

About fifteen days ago, the Rev. Mr. Finney came on to Reading, to assist him in his ministerial labours, and by his powerful exhibition of divine truth, produced a great awakening in the minds of multitudes. An anxious meeting was held last evening in the session-house of our church, and appearances were so encouraging, that Dr. Grier returned from it full of holy joy and the most animated expectations, and declaring that he now verily believed the Spirit of God had come down among his people.

He retired to bed at a late hour, slightly indisposed with a cold, but too slightly to excite any apprehensions. About two o'clock in the morning, his bereaved wife was awakened from her sleep, as she believes, by the sound of something unusual in his respiration. And before a light could be obtained, or a physician called, his spirit had winged its flight to eternity. He reclined calmly into slumber on his bed, and so peaceful was his exit, as to leave it uncertain whether he ever awoke again on this side of heaven. Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my latter days be like his.

Turkish Slaves.—Mr. Arundell, the British chaplain at Smyrna, in his visit to the seven churches of Asia, after alluding to the horrors of the direful traffic in human flesh between Africa and Turkey, says, "Yet, after all, the slave of a Turk has many advantages of situation above that of a Christian. Like the year of jubilee among the Jews, the seventh year releases the captive, and the purchase is always made on that condition; a condition also enforced by the Koran." Let the defenders of our own colonial slavery—unlimited, unending slavery—contrast these tender mercies of Turks, and Christians.—*Ch. Obs.*

American Ed. Society—Treasury overdrawn Six Thousand Dollars.—Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to raise funds, the resources of the Society have fallen far short of the expenditures. The debt, for money borrowed, at the last quarterly meeting was $3,500. The Directors have been compelled to borrow $2,500 more at their recent meeting, to meet the appropriations, which amount to seven thousand dollars. The present number of young men, who depend upon the Society and its Branches, for the means of obtaining a thorough education for the ministry is not far from 350. An increase of *fifty* young men, on an average, will be made to the list every quarter, should the applications multiply no faster than at present.—*Quar. Jour.*

Biblical Discovery.—The Bristol Gazette says, that an important and interesting discovery in biblical literature has been obtained which will excite the attention of the Christian and man of letters. It it the book of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua x, 13, and 2d Samuel i, 18. This ancient work was obtained at an immense expense, by Alcurin, the most eminent man of his time, from the city of Gezan, in Persia, where it appears to have been preserved from the period of the Jews' return from the Babylonish captivity, having been taken by Cyrus into his own country.—*Balt. Chron.*

Dr. Cuyler Tanner, of Stephentown, N. Y. writes, under date of Dec. 28, to the editor of the Baptist Register, as follows:—

"Our Temperate Society has rapidly increased to 113 members. We assemble twice a year, and employ the best talents that can be produced on those occasions, to discourage the use of ardent spirits. Tracts are distributed with a liberal hand, and with great effect. At our last meeting on the 25th inst an able discourse was delivered by Rev. N. S. S. Beman, of Troy. It was judged that 600 persons were present, from this and the adjacent towns. The blow given to the intemperate drinker and retailer on that day, I trust will not soon be forgotten. Forty members were added, and many who did not join, went away with strong resolutions to reform. "Christian topers," that heard the discourse, will be compelled, in future, to maintain a terrible warfare with their consciences, or abandon the bottle altogether."

Children in New-York.—The association of superintendents and teachers of Sabbath schools in the city of New-York, have held a meeting to receive reports of committees of inquiry. No reports from the 2d and 10th wards; two or three others incomplete. The aggregates follow: Number of children attending public schools, 4839; attending no day school, 3992; attending Sunday schools, 7690; not attending do. 10,454; willing to attend do. 4016. The number of children whose parents would wish to send them to infant schools, was found in one ward to be but a few short of 1000. Cases of extreme distress among the poor, particularly widows with families, were reported by some of the committees."

HOME MISSIONS.

From a statement made by the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Domestic Missionary Society, before the Presbytery, last week, it appears that the whole number of Missionaries who have this year been employed, for a greater or less period of time, by this Society, is *sixty-three*. A small portion of these are now no longer assisted, but derive their entire support from congregations, as settled pastors. A number still smaller have fulfilled short periods of engagement. There is at present a painful deficiency in funds. A sum not less than $5000, including what has been already received, will be needed to meet the current expenses of the year. The county of St. Lawrence was spoken of as having done nobly, and other counties as having been very active and liberal. Oneida county was thought to have been deficient.—The Presbytery passed resolutions, therefore, in favour of bringing the claims of the Society before the churches, and took up from their own body a contribution to its funds.

For the Western Recorder.

WESTERN AGENCY.

GENEVA, *Feb.* 6, 1829.

MR. HASTINGS—While I would thank you for the enlarged and improved appearance of your valuable paper this year, permit me, as the organ of the "*Western Agency*," &c., and as heretofore, to make it a vehicle of communication to the congregations, auxiliaries and friends of Home Missions, within our bounds, among whom to a considerable extent it circulates.

Well then, dear Brethren and Friends, the good work is in progress, and Christ is on his way to the conquest of the world to truth and holiness.

The little department of labour assigned us, is not one of cares only, but of encouragements. Our field of vision is one of growing interest and hope. The reports of our Missionaries have of late been of a more than usually animating character. The gracious influences of the Spirit, granted to so many of the stations under the care of this Board, the last year, have been enjoyed at a number of them, during the present. While I write, we hear of the continued operations of that divine Agent, for the conversion of sinners, in the day of special refreshing upon the congregation of *Sheridan*, Chautauque county; on that of *Spencer*, Tioga county; and on those of *Milan Village* and *West-Groton*, in the counties of Cayuga and Tompkins; where our Missionaries are this year labouring; and we firmly trust that the results of this year's dispensation of the word by them, may be still more abundant and gratifying than were those of the last.

For this, the prayers and active co-operation of the friends of *Home Missions* are needed and desired. Yes, we need help. And with more work doing, and more money pledged, than at any time before; with rising of sixty missionaries in the field, whose quarterly drafts are constantly coming in upon us, for that which shall help sustain their families, while they are preaching Christ to the poor; will you not remember us? Will you not kindly, cheerfully, bountifully, and of *your own accord*, help us, that we fail not to redeem the pledges we have given, nor disappoint the expectations we have created? To this end, the amount contemplated in our printed circular of November last, ($6000), will be indispensibly necessary. The amounts actually received, will be seen by the monthly acknowledgments from this Agency, in the "*Home Missionary* and Pastor's Journal," and the sources from which they have been derived.

Feeble health, this winter, prevents my visiting the congregations, as a collecting agent, so extensively as I should desire. But why is this now needful? The subject is "known and read of all men." You all understand it; and other departments of the work necessarily occupy a large share of my time. Our appeal is to congregations, to auxiliary associations, to our *wealthy* friends, and to benevolent *individuals*. Will they voluntarily send in, before the 1st of April, what funds they have on hand, or can *consistently raise*, to Rev. H. Dwight or myself, at this place; or, when more convenient, to the following persons, who kindly consent to act as receiving agents, and will punctually forward whatever sums are committed to them, viz:—

James S. Seymour, at the Auburn Bank.
Daniel Bishop, Esq. Ithaca.
Ezekiel Price, Esq. P. M. Lyons.
Charles J. Hill, Esq. Rochester.
James H. Higgins, Esq. Bath.
E. N. Buel, (merchant), Geneseo.
H. G. Walker, Esq P. M. Middlebury.
A. Bryant, Esq. Buffalo; and
William Parsons, Esq. Lockport.

A recent arrangement to accept the quarterly drafts of our Missionaries *here*, renders a constant supply of means indispensible to the business of the agency. May the Lord lead you to "remember the poor," and to devise liberal things for them, and to give the cause of the gospel among them, a place in your daily petitions for the coming of the kingdom of Christ in the world. In behalf of the board,

M. P. QUIER, *Cor. Sec. of the Western Agency for A. H. M. Society*

REVIVALS.

Laurens, Otsego Co.—A respected friend writes us, that a work of grace has been in progress at this place for about six weeks, which is somewhat of a peculiar character. Different denominations unite in it, all pleading for the salvation of souls, without the least reference to sectarian feelings. The work is of a still character, and Christians are awake to self-denying activity.

Paris, Oneida Co.—In a small neighbourhood at the southeast corner of this town, there has been for a few months past, we understand, considerable religious feeling, and a number of hopeful instances of conversion. Particulars have not been communicated.

Philadelphia.—We are informed by the reverend pastor of the 1st presbyterian church in the Northern Liberties of this city, that the Spirit of the Lord has again visited his church, in such manner and measure as he has seldom, if ever, witnessed in the whole course of his ministry. The first decided and powerful indication of this work of grace appeared on the evening of the 22d ult. after the observance of the fast appointed by the last General Assembly of the presbyterian church. On Monday evening last, we are informed that more than one hundred presented themselves, professing to inquire, earnestly, what they should do to be saved. There is another church or two in the city, who can testify, that God hath not left himself without a witness of his willingness to answer the fastings and prayers of his people.—*Philadelphian.*

Staunton, Va.—Yesterday, (Jan. 12th), was to some of us a most glorious, and to all a truly *solemn* and *interesting* day. The spirit of godliness and pious zeal, awakened here at the meeting of the Synod in October, has increased and grown under the efforts of our excellent friend Rev. Mr. Smith, aided by the untiring and efficient efforts of Rev. Mr. Nettleton, into a goodly corps of new recruits for the blessed Redeemer's cause. *Seventeen* communicants went forward for the first time, to the Lord's table, and openly sealed their pledge of fidelity to his government; renouncing their character of subjects or citizens of the dominion of sin.—*Vis. & Tel.*

Ohio.—A correspondent of the Christian Advocate mentions an extraordinary revival in the methodist and presbyterian churches at Hillsborough, Ohio. Among a great number of those who publicly professed the christian faith, and united in society, were Governor Trimble, his lady, and two of their children.

In the congregations of Dayton, Springfield and Lower-Liberty, the Spirit of the Lord is also present, working miracles of grace, in delivering men from the power and bondage of sin. "The fields are white unto the harvest. Oh! who will come and work for God?" This is the language of the missionary who laboured among them a few weeks ago. Truly the harvest is great, and the labourers few. Christians, pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send *labourers*—not idlers—but *labourers*, unto the harvest. We need workmen, who can be instant in season, and out of season; not half hearted turn-aside men, who startle at a crust of bread, a rattle snake, or a log cabin.—*ib.*

Synod of Indiana.—There have been added to the churches under the care of this Synod, during the last year, on examination and confession of their faith, 546; by certificate, 151; making the total number in communion, so far as reported to Synod, 2640. This Synod has now under its care, four Presbyteries, more than 30 organised congregations, and about 34 ministers and licentiates.—*Home Missionary.*

Sabbath School Fruits.—More than 180 scholars and teachers are stated in the annual report of the Maine Sabbath School Union, to have become hopeful converts the last year.

A letter from a gentleman in Sheridan, Chatauque county, to the editor of the Visitant, says—"There has been a revival in this place the past season, and about forty hopeful conversions; sixteen of whom are Sabbath scholars. Our school numbers about forty pupils."

Cumberland Presbyterians.—The number of professions during the last year, is 3,441, and of adults baptised, 969.

Glasgow, Ky.—Eighty two or eighty-three persons in all have professed religion during the revival in this place.

Mississippi.—The Pandect states, that revivals have commenced in some of the churches in the state of Mississippi, and were in hopeful progress.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: *FEBRUARY* 10, 1829.

Oneida Presbytery.—The annual meeting of this body commenced in this village on Tuesday last, and the sessions continued till Friday evening. Considerable business of interest came before Presbytery; and several documents were referred to the Recorder for future publication.

The Secretary of the Western Domestic Missionary Society, and the Agents of the Western Education Society and American Tract Society, came forward and presented in an impressive manner, the claims of these institutions.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Leverett Hull was ordained as an evangelist. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Brainard.

The state of religion in the churches presented details of varied interest. A few of the churches are favoured more or less with reviving mercy. Several others are witnessing occasional instances of conversion; and others still give tokens of increasing solemnity. Too many of them, however, exhibit the characteristics of alarming stupidity and declension.

In view of this state of things, the Presbytery set apart Friday the 27th inst. as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, throughout their bounds; recommending it to ministers and churches to keep this season, and the object of it, in daily remembrance before the throne of grace.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Boonville, on Tuesday the 24th inst. for the ordination of Rev. Mr. Barnes, over the church in that place.

Documents ordered for publication will be presented in due time.

St. Lawrence Co. Bible Society.—The ninth anniversary of this institution took place in Potsdam, on the first Wednesday in January. The meeting was opened by Rev. Mr. Schermerhorn, Corresponding Secretary of the W. D. M. Society. The President, Hon. R. Hopkins, took the chair; and the report was read by Mr. Fine, the corresponding secretary.—This is a rich document. We have room only for the following extract. How much of it will apply to our own county?

"By the bible census of 1825, there were in the county, 27,505 souls, 4511 families, and 18,209 readers; of whom 9887 readers were without the bible or testament. Since, we have received and distributed 362 bibles and 4960 testaments; leaving 4065 persons capable of reading, without either the bible or testament: So that, although every family within the county was long since supplied with the bible, and subsequent to which 362 bibles and 4962 testaments have been distributed, there yet remain 4065 persons within our county destitute of the scripture; and this number remains, without noticing the increase of population since 1825, which cannot be less than one-fifth. These are statistical facts which cannot be contradicted. They ought to be remembered by us, to show that our work is not finished; and they ought to be noticed by other bible societies, that they may not suppose, when every family within their county is supplied, it is a supply for every individual. Years of labour in the bible cause must yet be witnessed, before we shall be able to say, "the work is done." Until then, let us labour with double diligence.

"The Bible Society and Sunday School Union enjoy very largely the favour and confidence of our citizens. At three several times during the last year, the grand jury of the county (as correct an organ of public opinion as the same number of men can be) contributed their fines, and one of the juries a collection also, towards defraying the purchase of Sunday school testaments.

"We may call also to remembrance, that in this county the bible cause has never had a single open enemy."

Capt. Taylor.—Under the head of Sandwich Islands, we mentioned a short time since, that *Mr. Taylor* had gone to the northwest coast, probably in pursuance of the design of the American Board, towards the establishment of a new mission; and that Rev. Mr. Green would wait for another opportunity, &c. It turns out, however, that this Mr. T. was a *sea captain*, an enemy of missions, who went out in company with Capt. Blinn, and who had been expected to carry out Mr. Green from the islands to the coast—a thing which he refused to do. Our readers are aware that the missionaries received abusive treatment in the Parthian, and will readily understand the purport of the following extracts from Rev. Mr. Green's journal, as furnished by a relative, for the columns of the Vermont Chronicle:—

"With regard to one important passenger on board the Parthian, I find this entry in the journal, before the ship was out of Boston harbour. "Mr. Evarts has just introduced me to a Capt. T. who goes to the island as a passenger, thence to the northwest coast on a trading voyage. Mr. Evarts told him, that as I was to accompany him to the coast, he wished us to cultivate an acquaintance and good understanding." Not long after this, Capt. T. was overheard expressing his hostility to the contemplated mission to "the coast;" saying, "*it will spoil our trade with the natives.*" Afterwards, when the feelings of the missionaries were much hurt by an order of the captain, that a boat should be painted on the *Sabbath*, M. and this Capt. T. "seemed to exult in our pain." And again, "Capt. T. is altogether worse than Capt. Blinn. With my present views, I cannot go to the coast with such a man." After the ship had arrived at the islands, the following passage occurs in the

journal:—"To-day, I went on board the Parthian, to converse with Capt. T. respecting the northwest coast. The business was soon settled. He *will not carry me*. It is a result I have all along expected. He has found means to rid himself of so unwelcome a passenger. He expected to find a vessel here, of which he was to take the command. He has not succeeded; and as Capt. Blinn commands, who knows nothing of the agreement, Capt. T. says he has nothing to do with the business!! These wicked men are highly gratified with their manœuvering. But I cannot say, that I regret the failure."

We have before us abundance of testimony to the same effect. The conduct of Capt. T. was not only anti-christian and disingenuous in the extreme, but it was marked both by irritability and vulgarity. Let it have "unbounded publicity." The real character of both the captains appears to have been misunderstood by the Board. Mr. Marshall, the principal owner, is fully exonerated.

"*Pains and Penalties.*"—Much ado has been made about *pretended* pains and penalties attached to the Sabbath-keeping measures. But there are two sides to this question. What will be said of the following, from the Rochester Observer?

"We have recently received a letter from a young man, of the Roman Catholic faith, requesting us to inquire if employment could be found for him next spring, on board some canal boat which does not run on the Sabbath. He has been for years engaged in the seafaring business. He was known to one of the editors, at the Sandwich Islands, as a young man of intelligence and respectability; and one who endured reproach and persecution, for refusing to join with others in scenes of iniquity, which are but too common among civilised men, when free from the restraints of law and good morals. He became intimate with the missionaries, and often united with them in social and public worship. He has recently abandoned the seafaring business; but in this protestant country, among those denominations of Christians who profess a high regard for the Sabbath, he finds it difficult to obtain employment in any business, for which he considers himself qualified, without doing violence to his conscience, by being compelled to labour on the Lord's day."

The first two articles in our columns to day, have reference to the condition of many a church and many an individual, in these western districts of the state and elsewhere. They are not intended for a hasty or careless perusal. In regard to the first, we would most affectionately ask, whether confession of sin is not the privilege as well as the duty of a Christian? Did not even the *apostles publish* their faults to the world? And where is the church or individual so pure as to have nothing to regret? Certainly not on earth. Nor is it necessary, while making confessions, that we remember, like our progenitor of the garden of Eden, who beguiled us, or who were first in the transgression. Let us remember our own faults, and pray that others also may be forgiven.

As to the second article, we would say—Those of our readers who have declined in spirituality, may find out the cause, perhaps, by a careful perusal of "Hun's" alphabetical illustrations. This is the first step towards the application of a remedy. "*Remember*, therefore from *whence* thou art fallen; and repent and do the first works."

Under the illustration *H.* of the latter article, 7th line, for "*wants.*" read "*events.*"

"*A Solemn Case Supposed.*"—This article, though entirely suppositious in design, and therefore wholly unexceptionable, may yet, in its leading particulars, if we mistake not, claim all the importance of a faithful narrative. Let the "worldly-loving" professor read it, and take warning. Cases nearly parallel to the one supposed, we believe, have many times occurred within the limits of christendom.

Auburn Theol. Seminary.—By a catalogue recently received from this flourishing seminary, it appears, that there at present—

Students—in the Senior Class,	23
Middle do.	27
Junior do.	16
Total,	66

This institution commenced in 1814.

A striking Fact.—Of the 205 persons admitted into the church in Brookfield, Mass. since 1818, it is ascertained that 113 were from the Sabbath school!

Items.—The Missionary, Dr. Price, of Ava, died of consumption, on the 12th of February last, in the midst of his useful labours.

The death of Dr. Tyerman, of the London missionary deputation is also mentioned, in connexion with that of the king of Madagascar.

Dr. Judson, of the Burman mission, having at length received notice of the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by one of our American colleges, has sent back his declinature.

The Hon. *Josiah Quincy* has been elected President of Harvard University, in the place of Dr. Kirkland, resigned.

The Catholic Prince Hohenloe, of wonder working memory, it is said, has wrought *another miracle*, in Ireland, in restoring a woman to health.

For the Western Recorder.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor—The cause of temperance, which is so frequently referred to in your valuable paper, I rejoice to tell you, is rapidly rising in interest within the limits of my society. Yesterday we met for the purpose of making an effort to establish an association for the promotion of temperance. A few of other denominations were present; but it fell to my lot to preach on the occasion. A very deep interest was manifested by the congregation, while some of the direful effects of intemperance were exhibited. At the close of the discourse, the subject of forming a society for the promotion of the above object was proposed, and a lively concern was evinced in favour of the object, by a number of our most respectable and influential farmers. We succeeded in forming an association on the principle of entire abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors, except as a medicine; and a considerable number of our most enterprising inhabitants seemed to deem it a privilege, to take a decided stand, in a public manner, against the threatening and soul-ruinous vice of intemperance. Although the town of Florence has probably been as free from intemperance, for a number of years, as any town in the county of Oneida, there has evidently been a great change effected with regard to public sentiment on this subject, within six months.

I am persuaded, Sir, that the more the public mind is excited to look into this subject, the more deeply will the impression be made, that the time for action in this momentous concern has fully arrived. The statement of facts in relation to it, and the circulation of important information, have evidently produced a powerful effect in correcting public opinion among us. I heartily rejoice at the success which has accompanied the effort in this place to establish a temperance society; and I cannot but view it as a favourable indication of divine Providence, that good is in reserve for this people for a great while to come. Your's, respectfully,

SAMUEL SWEZEY.

The following persons were appointed Officers of the Society:—

Roger Maddock, Esq. *President.*
Dea. Benoni Barlow, *Vice-President.*
Rev Samuel Swezey, *Secretary.*
Amos Woodworth, Esq Shepherd Marvin, Esq. Thos. Filer, Elijah Gaylord, Jun. Charles Curtiss, *Directors.*

A resolution was passed to request the editors of the Western Recorder and the Baptist Register, to insert a notice of the formation of this association in their useful papers. S. S.

For the Western Recorder.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Editor—There is one circumstance relative to tract distribution, which I fear is too often forgotten. I allude to the subject of prayer. How can the christian distributor expect a blessing upon his labours, without asking for it? God can bless, it is true, the most unlikely means, and overrule the most unworthy efforts. This is readily admitted. Sinners are sometimes convicted even by the sudden outbreakings of their own wickedness. A reproof from a profane person, against the sin of profaneness, was once found effectual. The simple rhyme "In Adam's fall, we sinned all," picked up as the fragment of a leaf, once proved to be an arrow from the Almighty. Yet these are not ordinary events. They are intended as glorious displays of divine sovereignty, and not as incentives to wickedness or negligence.

The *living* preacher, who neglects prayer, will labour in vain, and spend his strength for nought. The christian parent or teacher who neglects this duty, will be equally unsuccessful! Nor is prayer less important to the success of the "silent preacher of righteousness." "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand." But, christian professor, expect not that the seed thus sown, shall spring up and ripen to the harvest, unless you water it with the dews of fervent supplication. X.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, by the committee on retrenchment, which proposes to reduce the pay of members from eight to two dollars per day, for every day Congress shall sit over four months in the year. It also provides, that on the final settlement of the account of each member, he shall subjoin at the foot of his account a certificate, that he has deducted from his account all and each of the days on which he may have been absent from the seat of government, during those days on which the house to which he belongs may have been in session: And further that members shall be prohibited from using the public stationary, for folding or enclosing any other documents than those printed by order of Congress; and in lieu of the present quantity, each member shall be allowed stationary to the amount of — dollars, to be called for at his option; and that no magazine, journal or newspaper shall be furnished to the members at the public expense.

A bill authorising the establishment of the territorial government of Huron, has passed the House of Representatives. This territory is to comprise the region of country lying west of Lake Michigan, and north of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Mr. Hamilton, member of Congress from South-Carolina, has again introduced into the House, his resolutions relative to the sufferers under the *sedition law* of '98. They direct the committee of ways and means to report a bill, making provision for refunding with lawful interest, all penalities levied under said law.

A bust of Gen. La Fayette was presented to the House of Representatives on 28th ult. It was received by the clerk of the House, by a packet from New-York; but unaccompanied by any letter of presentation, to designate the donor.

The bust (says the National Intelligencer) is of fine white marble, and is the work of P. J. David, of D'Angiers, in France. It is of a size larger than the life; and exhibits a fine likeness of that distinguised Apostle of Liberty. On the front is "Au General LaFayette." and the name and residence of the artist, with the year [1828] of its execution. On the left side is an inscription indented in the stone, in the following words:—

"La Fayette's Speech in the House of Representatives, Dec. 10. 1824:—What better pledge can be given of a persevering national love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance of oppression, and institutions founded on the rights of man, and the republican principle of self-government."

On the right side is the following:—

"La Fayette's last words in his answer to the President's farewell speech, Washington, Sept. 7, 1825—"God bless you, sir, and all who surround us. God bless the American people, and each of their states, and the federal government. Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart; and such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

The bust was placed, by order of the Speaker, at the clerk's table, in the hall; and the subject was referred to the library committee.

The Senate, on Monday of last week, appointed Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, and Webster, to join such committees as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Van Rensselaer made a report and presented a bill for the relief of the children of Fulton.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Jan. 31.—The proceedings of the Senate were unimportant.

In Assembly, his excellency the Governor returned the bill to allow Rebecca Albro, wife of Wait Albro, of Beekman, Dutchess county, to receive a certain legacy left her by her grandfather, with objections to its becoming a law. Albro, it appears, deserted his wife in August last, having previously conducted himself in a very improper manner, and his place of residence is unknown; and since that period, the legacy in question has been left to her. The object of the bill was to permit the executors to pay her the legacy, notwithstanding the paramount claim of her husband. The Governor objected to the bill, on the ground that it would divest the husband of the petitioner of his acknowledged legal rights, without giving him an opportunity to be heard in his defence; and that relief might be obtained in the court of chancery, where such opportunity would be given him.

On the question, whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it was determined in the negative, only three members voting in favour of it.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Mann spoke against it until the hour of adjournment.

Monday, Feb. 2.—In Senate, Mr. Benton brought in a bill to abolish the offices of major and brigadier general of riflemen and cavalry. Referred to the committee on the militia.

Mr. Stebbins, from the judiciary committee, reported against the bill from the assembly, authorising the commissioners of loans of Oneida county, to sell certain lands, on the ground that the revised statutes make all necessary provision, and which will shortly go into operation.

In Assembly, a return was received from four of the inspectors of sole leather in the city of New-York. During the last year, they inspected 234,935 sides. Fees, at two cents a side, $4698 70; expenses for hired labour, $427 40, leaving 4271 60; being $1067 82 each.

A return was also received from William Dumot, one of the inspectors of pot and pearl-ashes. During the last year, he inspected 3,698 barrels of pot-ashes, and 1290 barrels of pearl-ashes. Fees received, $2291 33; from which deduct clerk hire, labour and store-rent.

The committee of the whole again took up the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Mann continued his speech in opposition to it; but before he had concluded, the committee rose.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.—In Senate, Mr. M'Carty, from the select committee on the Governor's message, so far as relates to elections, to which was referred the bill brought in by Mr. Viele, changing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President, from a district to a general ticket system, reported as follows:—

The second section of article second of the constitution of the United States, provides, that each "state shall appoint, in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress." Under this provision the state of New York continued to appoint the electors by the legislature, until the passage of the law of 1824. It will be recollected that a law was passed, submitting it to the people to choose by district, general plurality ticket or general majority ticket. The former mode was adopted, and our last electoral college was selected under this law. At the adoption of the United States constitution in 1787, New-York stood third in rank among the states; since which she has become the first, giving nearly one third more votes at a presidential election than Pennsylvania, the next in population to New-York. Attempts have frequently been made to establish a uniform system by districts; and New-York, in the spirit of magnanimity, adopted this mode, in expectation that the other states would also adopt it; but experience has shown that that magnanimity has not been appreciated. Under these circumstances, it will not be denied that New-York ought to be, and of right is, entitled to a weight and influence in electing a President and Vice-President, equal to her rank and to the station which she occupies among her sister states. She certainly was better calculated to retain influence, under the mode of choosing electors by the legislature, than by the present one. It will be seen by recurring to the recent election, that New-York, with nine times the electoral votes of Rhode-Island, became neutralised by the vote of that state.

Here we think we could safely stop. Further arguments would not assist in illustrating so self-evident a proposition, as that our present mode is wrong; and however plausible in theory, the bringing home to the people the choice of electors by districts may appear, this practical result proves the futility of the plan.

When this question was submitted to the people, it was a novel one, and the members of your committee, with a majority of the electors believed the district system, for the reason before stated, the most eligible. However, your committee are of an opinion, that a great majority of those who supported the district system at that time, do now believe with your committee, that the state of New-York should at this time of political quiet, not hesitate to adopt such measures as will restore her to that influence in choosing a President and Vice-President, which her numbers and resources entitle her to; and to obtain that desirable result, they recommend the passage of the bill referred to them.

The bill was referred to a committee of the whole, and together with the report, ordered to be printed.

The bill providing that justices of the peace should be hereafter chosen at the annual town meetings, was read the third time and passed; ayes 17, noes 2.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole again took into consideration the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Bradish stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Mann, informing that indisposition prevented him from attending the house this day, and requesting that the consideration of this subject might be delayed. The committee then rose.

The bill from the Senate, authorising the mayors of Philadelphia and Baltimore to take acknowledgments of deeds, to be recorded in this state, was passed in committee of the whole.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.—In Senate, a bill was reported, to continue in force the act incorporating the ancient Britons' Benefit Society in Utica.

The committee of the whole took up the bill concerning the appraisement of damages on the canals, and the compensation allowed to canal appraisers. Mr. Mather in the chair. [It provides that no damages shall hereafter be appraised but by the direction of the canal board; and that the appraisers shall be paid for no more time than is certified by the canal commissioner, to have been actually employed by them.] A long discussion arose, in which Messrs. Viele, Benton, Hart, Waterman, Livingston and Throop took part; but without taking the question on the bill, the committee rose and reported progress.

In Assembly, Mr. Johnson, from the canal committee, made a long report in favour of the Chemung Canal, and introduced a bill for its construction.

The bill to provide for the payment of damages to real estate, by canal breaches, was read the third time and passed.

Thursday, Feb. 5.—In Senate, the committee of the whole spent some time on the bill directing the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice-President, Mr. M'Lean in the chair. After some remarks by Messrs. Hart, Viele, Maynard and Livingston, the committee rose and reported progress.

The bill to continue in force the act incorporating the ancient Britons' Benefit Society in Utica, and the bill to change the name and style of the first Wesleyan Methodist Society in the town of Steuben, passed the committee of the whole.

In Assembly, the proceedings were unimportant.

Friday, Feb. 6.—In Senate, the committee of the whole again took up the bill directing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President. Mr. Benton proposed a substitute for the whole bill, providing for taking, at the next general election, the sense of the electors of this state, as to the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice-President, whether by districts, by general ticket plurality, or by general ticket majority. After some debate on a question of order, as to the propriety of moving an entire substitute for a bill, Mr. Benton varied his motion, by proposing the first section of his substitute in the place of the first section of the original bill. Mr. Viele then spoke at some length against, and Mr. Benton in favour of this motion. Without taking the question, the committee rose and reported progress.

In Assembly, the House again went into committee of the whole, on the Chenango Canal bill. Mr. Mann stated that his health did not permit him to continue his remarks, nor was it probable it would for some days, and he did not desire that the subject should be further postponed; though Mr. Savage (a friend of the bill) expressed a willingness to do so.

Mr. Johnson (chairman of the canal committee) then addressed the committee at length, in reply to the arguments of Mr. Mann, and in support of the bill.

Mr. Judd followed in opposition to the bill. After he sat down, the committee rose.

FOREIGN.

Late arrivals at New York have brought Paris papers to the 26th, and London papers to the 27th of December.

Russians and Turks.—There is but little additional intelligence from the seat of war, tho' it would seem that the disasters of the Russians are not so great as was reported.

A letter from Odessa, Oct. 20, states, that General Pauschkin, contractor-general of the Russian army, had been detected in peculation, and tried and executed therefor.

The cannonade of Silistria still continued, though with little vigour, on the 18th November; a corps of observation, consisting of 5 or 6 000 men, having been left to cover the retreat.

France.—Letters from Paris state, that a portion of the French troops in the Morea will return to France immediately, and the whole of them will leave as soon as Col. Fabvier shall have fully organised and fully disciplined, under French officers, a corps of 10,000 of the natives, for the maintenance of the authority of the President.

A Toulon paper states, that at a council of ministers lately held at Paris, it was determined that an expedition of 55,000 men should be sent to Algiers. The army in the Morea is to form a part of this expedition, which, it is added, will be commanded in chief by Gen. Maison, who is to be made a field-marshal.

England.—The King of England, at his palace at Windsor, has received the young Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, as Queen of Portugal.

The British minister for foreign affairs and the French and Spanish ambassadors had recently had very frequent intercourse. It was understood to relate to a proposal for a general amnesty to all the Spanish constitutionalists, and the promulgation of a charter.

The Dublin Evening Post, of the 23d of December, contains the following letter addressed to Dr. Curtis, the Catholic Primate of Ireland:

"*London, December* 11, 1828.

"*My Dear Sir*—I have received your letter of the 4th inst. and I assure you that you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic Question, which, by benefitting the state, would confer a benefit on every individual belonging to it. But I confess I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately. If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time, and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides, (for they are very great), I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory result. "WELLINGTON."

DOMESTIC.

Canal Commissioners' Report.—The canal commissioners made their annual report to the Legislature on the 26th ult. It appears from this document, that the total expenditures of the last year, in constructing, maintaining and repairing the canals, in payment of interest on the canal debt, and all other charges appertaining to the public works, amount in the aggregate to the sum of $1,002,287 72. The total amount of revenue which accrued from the canal fund, is stated at $1,233,435 03. This sum exceeds the expenditures during the same period, $231,147 31. The excess of receipts over the expenditures for the current year, is estimated at $502,557 25.

The dimunition in the toll of the past year, is attributed in the report, to the failure of the crops. It appears by a statement furnished by the collector at Utica, of the articles that passed that place in the years 1827 and 1828, that there has been a falling off in the last year, of wheat and flour, to an amount which is equal to 1,000,000 bushels of the former. This deficit has caused a reduction in the toll, which is estimated at $75,000.

It appears by the report, that the works on the Oswego canal, with a trifling exception, have been completed during the last year. No interruption will take place in the navigation next spring. The Cayuga and Seneca canal will be finished and open for navigation, throughout the whole line, as early as the first of May next.

United States Navy.—It appears from the annual register, prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, that the United States have afloat, seven ships of the line, viz: Independence, Franklin, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, Delaware, and North-Carolina; fourteen frigates, rating 44 guns; four frigates, rating 32 guns; sixteen sloops of war, rating 28 guns; and four schooners, rating 12 guns each.

There are also at the different navy-yards, building or finished, but not yet launched, five ships of the line, and six frigates.

High Salaries.—The New-York Daily Advertiser comments with reprehension on the fact, that the deputies of the inspector of distilled spirits in New-York, receive more yearly in fees, than the circuit judges; and that the inspector himself receives a sum more than fifty per cent larger than the salary of the chancellor and judges of the supreme court, and almost equal to that of the Governor.

It will be seen under the legislative head, that the inspectors of pot and pearl ashes in New-York, are as well paid as the inspectors of spirits. The truth is, that the country has long been taxed for the support of a horde of officers in that city, whose fees exceed the salary of any state officer, the Governor not excepted.

Farewell Levee.—A letter from Washington says—"Mr. and Mrs. Adams took leave of the fashionable world, on the evening of the 28th January, with a most splendid levee."

The city of Albany has been destitute of a mayor since Mr. Dudley was appointed Senator to Congress. Two attempts were made by the common council last week to choose one, without success—John Townsend and Francis Bloodgood having an equal number of votes.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 30th ult. announces the arrival of Gen. Jackson at that place on the preceding evening, in the steamboat Pennsylvania. He was expected to arrive at Washington on Wednesday last.

At a meeting of the American Colonisation Society, held a few days since at Washington, it was resolved, that the plan proposed by Gerrit Smith, Esq. to raise $100,000, by subscriptions of 1000 dollars, payable by instalments in ten years, be recommended to all the well wishers and active supporters of the Society.

From Washington we learn, that the heads of the different departments, with the exception of the Secretary of War, are prevented by indisposition from attending personally to their official duties.

The following notice has been omitted several weeks, for want of room:—

CIRCULAR

To the County Clerks of the State of New-York.

We are authorised by the patron of this school, the Hon. *Stephen Van Rensselaer*, of Albany, to make the following communication:

He offers to furnish, gratuitously, to one gentleman from each county in the state, the requisite instruction, chemical tests and reagents, fuel, use of chemical and philosophical apparatus, of a scientific library, of specimens in natural history, and of mathematical instruments, for exercising himself *eighteen weeks* in an experimental and demonstrative course at Rensselaer School in Troy.

As the proposed course is to be *purely experimental*, the candidate must have been well instructed in literature and in the elements of the sciences. Therefore, a certificate with your signature must be presented to the President, Rev. John Chester,* D.D. of Albany, or to one of the Vice-Presidents, setting forth "that he is of the degree of bacholor or master of arts, or has attended a course of lectures at said school, or that you have evidence of his having sustained a good examination in rhetoric, logic, geography, history, the theoretical principles of natural philosophy and chemistry, and in the most important practical principles of geometry; that he is over eighteen years of age, and of a good moral character. Also, that he has given satisfactory assurances of his determination to return to the county where he receives the certificate, and to remain there one year or more, and to be directed by you, with the advice of one or more of the judges of the county, in making exertions to introduce the practical application of said sciences to agriculture and the arts, in the academies and common and select schools of the county, provided he can receive a reasonable compensation."

Said exercises of eighteen weeks, are to commence on the third Wednesday in April, (the 15th), 1829, and to continue nine weeks. After a recess of nine weeks," they will recommence on the 19th of August, and continue nine weeks more. One half of the eighteen weeks will be devoted to experimental philosophy, and chemistry; the other to demonstrative mineralogy, botany, and zoology. The hours of amusement will be employed in practical land surveying and engineering. Notices of all the appointments ought to be directed to Mr. Van Rensselaer, at Albany, on or before the first week in April.

We are further authorised to state, that Mr. V. R. proposes sending out his geological surveyors, to extend his survey to every part of the state, during the present year. The County Clerks are therefore requested to direct the candidates to bring with them to school, specimens of all the large permanent rocks, of the clay banks, of the ores, coal, &c. which they can conveniently obtain. Such collections, with an exact account of the places from which they are taken, will save his agents much labour in preparing his proposed geological map. In this map he proposes to exhibit whatever may interest the agriculturist, or tend to develope the natural resources of the state of New-York, and of the adjoining parts of New-England, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The map to be upon the plan of that made under the direction of Baron de Montbret, director of the statistics of France.

We are further authorised to state, that as this will complete the tenth year that Mr. V. R. has employed agents and teachers, and furnished them with apparatus, specimens, books, &c. for improving the plan of education, and for investigating our mineral productions; and as his advanced age now demands repose, this must be received as his last offer, of this kind of service to the public.

O. L. HOLLEY, *1st Vice President.*
AMOS EATON, *Senior Professor.*
Rensselaer School, Troy, Jan. 1, 1829.

* Since deceased.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowleges the receipt of $30, from the Young Ladies of the village of Herkimer, N. Y. to constitute him a life member of the American Bible Society. HENRY SNYDER.

Received from a little girl in Whitesborough, one dollar, for the American Colonisation Society.
SAM'L STOCKING, *Agent.*
Utica, Feb. 9, 1829.

DEATHS.

In Canandaigua, on the 29th ult. *Jeremiah Van Rensselaer*, Esq. aged 59. Mr. Van Rensselaer was born in Columbia county, and for many years was a distinguished merchant in Utica; much respected as a useful citizen, and for his active benevolence.

In Salem, Mass. on the 29th ult. the honorable and venerable *Timothy Pickering*, aged 84; most of the incidents of whose eventful life were connected with the revolution, independence, measures and politics of our beloved country. He was colonel of one of the first patriotic regiments raised in Massachusetts, and was afterwards adjutant-general of the American army until the close of the war. He was the first postmaster-general under the present government, and subsequently secretary of war, secretary of state, and national senator. He was blessed with the "mens sana in corpore sano," to his last sickness, and the power of his mind was unimpaired till death. The Salem Gazette, which contains a biographical sketch of this distinguished man, says—"A few days since, when the indisposition of Col. Pickering induced him to call a physician, he remarked, that it was the first occasion he had had for the service of that profession, since the siege of Yorktown."

At Brooklyn, L. I. Rev. *Cave Jones*, chaplain in the navy, aged 59.

In Greenbush, on the 2d inst. Mr. *James Mason*, aged 105. He was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1778. His second wife, aged 84, survives him.

In Palmyra, on the 2d inst. Deacon *Joel Foster*, aged 60.

In Hudson, Dr. *Moses Younglove*, aged 77.

TANNED SHEEP-SKINS.

5000 Bark-tanned Sheep-Skins, wanted immediately, at No. 60, Genesee street.
Feb. 10, 1829. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY,

JUST received, and for sale at the subscription price. Subscribers will call and receive their Books.
Feb. 10, 1829. WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

GREEK & ENGLISH LEXICON.

THE second edition of this Work is just published at Boston, (1829), and for sale at WILLIAM WILLIAMS' Bookstore, No. 60, Genesee street.
Also, the new edition of WEBSTERS' MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY. *Feb.* 10, 1829. 6w3

ADAMS' NEW ARITHMETIC.

HASTINGS & TRACY continue to publish Adams' New Arithmetic, (the best work of the kind in use), and can supply booksellers and individuals, in any quantity, and on as good terms as they can be procured from the proprietor of the copy-right. This work combines all the advantages to be derived from the inductive and synthetic mode of instruction. The School Commissioners of the state of Vermont, appointed by the Legislature, have recommended and prescribed it to be used in all the town schools in that state.

The following recommendations of this work have been recently given:—

Lancastrian School, New-Haven, Jan. 17, 1829.

The examination of Dr. Adams' New Arithmetic has given me much satisfaction. The analytic and synthetic methods of teaching are happily combined. The explanations are very clear and full; and the supplement annexed to each rule, will answer the purpose of a review, and serve to fix in the memory the principles. It will, I think, be found, particularly applicable to the wants of private students, as well as schools. J. STOWELL.

New-Haven Gymnasium, Jan. 16, 1829.

We have introduced Adams' New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, *as we believe it superior to any other with which we are acquainted.*

S. E. & H. E. DWIGHT.

H. & T. have also for sale, the Literary and Scientific CLASS-BOOK, a work which is extensively used in the schools of New-England, and is much approved of by the instructors of schools into which it has been introduced in this state. The work is highly recommended in the North-American Review, the U. States Literary Gazette, the Journal of Education, and by a great number of private gentlemen.

They also publish DABOLL's ARITHMETIC, a work which has been long and extensively used in our common schools, and is too well known to require recommendation; which they can also furnish to booksellers and others on the lowest terms.

Utica, Feb. 10, 1829.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscribers being about to close their Business, offer their remaining stock of DRY GOODS, at a small advance, for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants, wishing to replenish, will do well to call and examine their Stock; and all others wishing to obtain *bargains*, are requested to call; as they are determined to close their concern.

All persons having claims against the Subscribers are requested to present the same for payment; and those indebted are respectfully solicited to make immediate payment. ROOT & WIGHTMAN.
Utica, Jan. 30, 1829. 5w3

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.

PROPOSALS will be received, until Monday the 16th day of February next, for building an additional Stone Edifice to the Theological Seminary at Auburn, of the following dimensions, to wit: length 80 feet; breadth 40 feet; three stories high, besides the basement, which will be about nine feet high; the whole to be divided into suitable halls or entries, and twelve rooms on each floor. The Building is to be fully enclosed, and to be framed, internally, as to be completely prepared for finishing, to wit, with all the joists and studs for the floors, partitions and doors. All the materials to be furnished by the contractor. A more particular description of the plan may be had, by applying to Dr. Richards, at the Seminary, or to the Subscriber. D. C. LANSING.
Auburn, Jan. 29, 1829. 5w2

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of David P. Hoyt, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.
JOSEPH B. HOYT.
Utica, July 19, 1828. 80

TO LET,

IN a Boarding-House, a pleasant, convenient Room, with a fire-place and an adjoining Bed-Room. Application made to the Publishers of this paper will be attended to. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1829. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this state, at their present session, for an act to incorporate the Rensen Academy or High School.
Rensen, Jan. 5, 1829. 2w6

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.
J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.
Dec. 29, 1828.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE.

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.
Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

SUGARS & MOLASSES.

10 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Lump Do.
80 hhds. Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FRESH TEAS & TOBACCO.

80 chests fresh Hyson-skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS
60 kegs Plug Tobacco,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

FISH.

75 quintals Codfish—80 bbls. Mackerel,
100 boxes smoked Herring,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. 50

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by John M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.
Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK'S Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.
Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec.* 23, 1829. 52

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Boston Recorder.

THINGS I LOVE.

I love to see the glorious sun
Declining in the western sky;
To view, when day is nearly done,
The sun-ting'd cloud of crimson dye:
I love, when evening thus is fair,
To spend that solemn hour in prayer.

I love to see the awful cloud
Come rolling up the western sky;
To hear the thunders pealing loud,
And see the livid lightnings fly:
The storm, the cloud, the lightning's blaze,
Show gloriously their Maker's praise.

I love to stand somewhere on high,
Near by the swelling ocean's tide;
To see its whiten'd surges die
Close by my feet, in all their pride:
For ocean in its majesty
Forever speaks of God to me.

I love to hear the tolling bell,
That speaks the dying Christian free;
He wings his happy way to dwell
With Christ, where kindred spirits be.
Then all above an anthem raise,
Which fills all heav'n with sounding praise.

I love to walk among the dead
And think how soft their slumbers are;
And think how soon my aching head
Shall sweetly rest among them there.
Oh, 'tis a glorious thing to die,
If we may reign with Christ on high.

I love, of all the things on earth,
The holy Sabbath's glorious light,
The transports of that day are worth
A thousand days of vain delight.
Oh, had I wings, then would I rise,
To join the saints in Paradise. SIGNO.

Anecdote.—The following appears in a late number of the New-Hampshire Observer:—

"An accomplished musician, who had been engaged for many years in performing at theatres, assemblies and other places of amusement, on being asked why he relinquished his employment, answered, "Because I cannot look to heaven for a blessing upon it."

"Would it not be well for us, when we commence any business, always to pause and reflect if it is such as we can ask God to give us success in prosecuting; and if it is not, immediately to relinquish it?"

Pleased as we are with instrumental music, and much as we approve of the cultivation of it, we cannot but approve of the adoption of the rule above proposed.

Church Organs, of a plain and simple construction, of the value of from three to five or six hundred dollars, have been placed in several churches at the west. They are said to have considerable sweetness, variety and compass of tone; and to be sufficiently powerful for the purpose of accompanying an ordinary choir.—Some of them have been made by a Mr. Phelps; others by Mr. Chadwick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Zion's Advocate.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS IN CHINA.

In a country village in China, about 90 miles from Canton, are two christian converts whose names are Leangafa and Kenteenching. They were expected to open a charity school for children, February, 1828. Kenteenching is a recent convert, and gives the following account of himself:—

"During the last few months, I have fallen in with my religious elder brother, and morning and evening have been with him listening to the words of truth. He says, the great source of truth is from heaven; that ancient doctrines, though diverging in ten thousand channels, must all revert to the same God.

"On hearing this I was suddenly awakened, and began to think of my former moral defilement; of stains and pollutions, deep and multifarious. I desired and sought the way of pardon, but knew not the road thither.

"Happily I found the hand of my religious brother pointing out the way. He said, "Man, though his guilt be heavy as the greatest mountain, if he bitterly repent, reform, and believingly trust in the Saviour of the world, Jesus, he shall receive the complete obliteration of all his sins; and shall acquire the eternal bliss of the coming life.

"I, therefore, poured out my heart, reverently believed, and cordially received, the sacred rite of baptism, to cleanse away the filth of sin; looking up to, and hoping for, the Holy Spirit's grace, to implant in my heart a root of holiness, to assist me hereafter to bring forth fruits of holy virtues."

At Macao, a town in China, bordering on the Chinese Sea, are numbers who call themselves Christians, but they are of the Roman Catholic communion, and are sadly ignorant and immoral.

"Their being able to repeat the Lord's prayer, knowing how to cross themselves, and to attend mass and processions, constitute the whole of their religion. There is neither reading, preaching, nor general education." The Catholic Bishop of the place has recently deceased.

LIBERIA.

The following brief sketch of the present situation and prospects of this new and highly interesting colony, is from the report of the Richmond (Virginia) Auxiliary Colonisation Society, made at its annual meeting, in December last:—

"The soil and climate of this new colony have been found well adapted to the production of Indian corn, millet, rice, cotton, sugar and coffee, and of sustaining a population of many thousands. The commerce of this colony is considerable, and rapidly increasing, as well with the interior, as with the United States and foreign countries. The exports are not less than fifty thousand dollars per annum; and those engaged in commercial pursuits, are enterprising, judicious, and successful in their adventures. Some of the colonists have acquired considerable fortunes, by their care and industry. Most of them are independent. *All* can do well, who devote their labour and skill steadily to any regular avocation. Common labourers receive on an average, ninety cents per day, and tradesmen two dollars. The colonists enjoy good health, and but few deaths have occurred among them. But it is not alone in their commerce, their health, or their agriculture, that the emigrants have been peculiarly fortunate; the picture of their political, intellectual, and moral condition, is still brighter. They have formed a government, at the head of which has been placed one of their own number—Rev. Lott Carey, late of Richmond, Va. and well known for his good sense, moral character, and infallible integrity. They have enacted laws, and created a judicatory for expounding them and deciding controversies. They have instituted a legislature for the enactment of laws; and, in a word, have established for themselves a civil government, which recognises the equal rights of all, which protects each in his person and his property, separates the legislative, executive and judicial departments, and assigns to each its appropriate functions; and which guarantees to all, civil, political and religious freedom, encourages virtue and discourages vice. *Such is the new colony of Liberia.*"

From the New-York Mirror.

ROYAL EXITS.

It has been remarked that most of the sovereigns of England either died a tragical or unpeaceful death, or departed this life in a manner that had some singularity attached to it. William the Conqueror, while riding at the head of his army, received a slight bruise from being thrown forward against the pummel of his saddle, by the starting of his horse. This occasioned his death. His son William Rufus was accidentally shot at New-Forest, by an arrow aimed by one of his attendants at a deer. Henry I. his successor, died from eating too many lampreys. The end of Henry II. was hastened by the rebellious conduct of his sons. Richard I. was shot with an arrow while besieging a castle; and, though the wound was slight, it was rendered mortal by the unskilfulness of his surgeon. King John died of vexation, and Henry III. principally from the same cause. Edward was assassinated in a most shocking manner, by order of his wife and her gallant. Richard II. was assassinated in prison, and his successor, Henry IV. expired from being worn out with the cares and anxieties attendant on the defence of his usurped royalty. Henry VI. died in the tower, and, as was supposed, by violence. Edward IV. was worn out by his excesses, and his son Edward V. was murdered by his uncle, Richard III. who afterwards fell in the battle of Bosworth field. Queen Mary died of vexation for the loss of Calais; and Elizabeth from remorse for her cruelty to the Earl of Essex. James I. died of the ague, a disease which seldom proves mortal.—Charles I. was beheaded on the scaffold. Charles II. shortened his course by his vices, and James II. died in exile. William III. expired in consequence of breaking his collar bone, by a fall from his horse. George I. died in his carriage on the road: George II. in a fit; and George III. in a state of insanity.

APPEAL TO THE RICH.

Would to heaven, that some of our citizens, who are "*clothed in purple and fine linen*," and "*fare sumptuously every day*;" whose tables lay the four quarters of the globe under contribution; who drink Champaigne at twenty dollars a dozen, Burgundy at seven dollars a gallon, and Maderia at four and five dollars; who give $500 or $600 for a pair of horses, and 3, 4, or $500 for a gig; and the ladies who do not scruple to pay $100 or $150 for a cashmere shawl—20, 30, or $40 for a Leghorn bonnet—$100 or $150 for a ring—8 or $10 for a tortoise shell comb; would to heaven, I say, that some of them could be prevailed upon to accompany those "ministering angels" in human form, the members of the female benevolent societies, to the abodes of wretchedness in the surburbs of our city, where every room contains a family, in many cases widows who had been reared with tenderness and lived in affluence, but now have to earn a support for themselves and children by their needles, at the maximum of twenty-five cents per day.

Address of M. Carey, published in Philadelphia.

A GOOD THOUGHT.

The wealthy, the grand object of whose existence appears to be to amass immense fortunes for their children, ought to ponder well on the eloquent words of a celebrated preacher in Boston, whose congregation embraces a large number of the most opulent citizens of that city, millionaries and semi-millionaries:—"My dearly beloved brethren, let me solemnly assure you, that some of you might appropriate five, some ten, some fifteen, and some twenty thousand dollars a year, for charitable and benevolent purposes, and still retain *enough to ruin your children!*"—*ib.*

A LARGE COMMUNION.

Soon after the martyrdom of Jerome of Prague, which occurred on the 20th of May, 1416, a civil war was kindled in the kingdom of Bohemia. John Ziska, the intrepid defender of the sentiments maintained by Jerome and by Huss, (who fell a few months before him), led the persecuted party. "At first, the populace were only a harmless, inquisitive, staring multitude; but as the catholic priests proceeded to publish in the churches, bulls from the Pope, exhorting all kings, princes, dukes, lords, citizens and others, to take up arms against heresy, conjuring them by the wounds of Christ, to extirpate heretics, and promising the forgiveness of all sins to any person who should kill a Bohemian heretic, the people seceded in great multitudes, retired to the distance of about five miles from Prague, where they held meetings for public worship, *elected their own teachers*, and had the Lord's supper administered to them at THREE HUNDRED TABLES, formed by laying boards upon casks: the number of communicants amounting to FORTY THOUSAND."—*Jones' His. Chr. Church.*

TRACT ANECDOTES.

Mr. S. visited Hastings about three years since. In the evening of a week-day he went to a prayer-meeting, and at the door stood a sergeant and two other soldiers. Mr. S. said "Come in, it is a prayer-meeting;" and observed, "A little leaven may leaven the whole lump." They did not go in, but he gave them some tracts.

Two years after, he was going to Eastburn on the top of a coach, and was seen by the sergeant, who was then on duty, who sent a soldier to tell Mr. S. a sergeant wanted to speak to him. Mr. S. said, "I know no such person; but he may call upon me here." The sergeant went, and declared that the tracts had been the salvation of his soul, and others had derived benefit, for now there were twelve or more praying men in the regiment.—*Lond. H. M. M.*

At Rotherham, there were three commercial men engaged to spend the Sabbath at Doncaster, and set out each in their own gigs. They were met by a gentleman, who presented the first with a tract, "Sabbath Occupations." He did not like it, and fastened the lash of his whip round it, and handed it to the next. He liked it no better, and in the same way handed it to the third. On looking at it, the instructions of his father occurred to him, and his day's pleasure was spoiled. On his arrival at Doncaster, he separated from the other two, and went to a place of worship. Eventually he became serious, and is now a preacher of the gospel in the established church in London.—*ib.*

SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS OF HEATHEN.

A lady in Connecticut, in a letter to a friend in New-Hampshire, in speaking of a little son, between five and six years of age, says—"He has got a pocket full of cents, and says he is going to buy bibles for the heathen He says when he has supplied all the heathen with bibles, he shall buy something for himself. But when I told him there were six hundred millions of heathen, he enquired with a good deal of anxiety—"Ma, wont some of the heathen go to hell before I get them *all* bibles?"

Let every Christian ask himself a similar question.—*Vt. Chron.*

PICTURE OF LIFE.

In youth we seem to be climbing a hill on whose top eternal sunshine appears to rest. How eagerly we pant to attain its summit; but when we have gained it, how different is the propect on the other side. We sigh as we contemplate the dreary waste before us, and look back with a wistful eye upon the flowery path we have passed, but may never more retrace. Life is like a portentous cloud, fraught with thunder, storm and rain; but religion, like those streaming rays of sunshine, will clothe it with light as with a garment, and fringe its shadowy skirts with gold.—*Imp. Mag.*

What two or three little Boys can do.

In a village in Essex county, Mass. where there was an interesting revival the last year, during which several children and youth were hopefully converted, on the approach of winter, the Sabbath School was closed as usual. In a few weeks, two or three little boys went to their minister, and asked him if they could not have a Sabbath School in the winter. Their minister told them they could, if they would obtain the names of twenty, who would attend. They said they would *try*. They did, and in a short time found forty, who promised to attend. The Sabbath School was then opened, and continued through the winter.—*S. S. Journal.*

TO GOOD TO BE LOST.

Amongst the items of news brought by the French packets, we found the following in an evening contemporary:—

"*The French papers state that Uladislk la, King of Hungary and Poland, was killed at Varna.*"

This news is three hundred and eighty-five years *old*, ULADISLAUS having been dead for that length of time. He fell in 1444. But a morning contemporary made worse work still with the news yesterday, in the following items:—

"*Uladislas, King of Hungary and Poland, lost his* WIFE *at Varna.*"

From all which it appears, that Varna was an unlucky place for the family of ULADISLAUS.

The above *morceaus* were probably founded on a statement in a late French paper, that the Czar had sent twelve pieces of cannon, captured at *Varna*, to Poland, for the purpose of forming a monument to the memory of ULADISLAUS, who was killed at Varna. The French editor unluckily forgot to mention the date of that said event.—*N Y. Courier.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

What a blot upon our institutions, is the fact that the sale of human beings is tolerated by law, in the very spot where the Legislature of the freest nation on earth holds its sittings, and where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction. It is shocking as well as disgusting, to see such advertisements as the following in the Washington papers:—

"*A Negro Girl for sale.*—I shall sell for cash on the 27th, near the centre market-house, my negro girl Margaret, 24 years of age, to satisfy house rent!!"

SCRIBBLING—A COMPARISON.

Let any gentleman take a large emmet, and dip him in ink, and then let the senseless animal run in every direction over a sheet of paper, and he may form some idea of the fashionable penmanship by which some of our able correspondents try the skill and patience of printers.—*Pandect.*

By examining the tongue, physicians find out the diseases of the body, and philosophers those of the mind.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Stated before the Merrimac (N. H.) Agricultural Society, Oct. 15, 1828.

Though our mountains are of no other use at present than to attract the visits of travellers, for their height and sublimity, their bowels may hereafter disclose mineral riches in abundance, and their bases become surrounded with flourishing towns and villages, supported by labour on the materials yet undiscovered.

One of the humblest of our Alps affords the richest iron ore in the world, already furnishing employment for thousands, and so far advancing the population, industry and wealth of the state; and articles not now dreamed of, will hereafter become sources of wealth, and subjects of exportation. Permit me to mention a single fact that will warrant this prediction. Lieut. Amos Abbot, of Concord, owns part of that hill where our state-prison stones are quarried. The whole of this hill was considered by the old proprietors as of little value; and I do believe the section owned by Mr. Abbot cost him less than 50 cents per acre.

In July, 1823, he sold from his tract a single rock in its native state, for $105. Mr. Parker, the purchaser, sold it rough split, in the yard of our state-prison, to the warden, for $1300, who realised for it in Boston, $6,129. This single rock made 10,500 feet of facing stone and ornamental work; and the aggregate weight of all the blocks (smooth hewn) was 550 tons, it having lost only 50 tons in being prepared for market, after it was brought from the prison yard.

The walls of one church in Savannah, and another in New-Orleans, have been constructed of our Concord granite. Twenty years ago, we should as soon have thought of exporting gold dust and diamonds from the sands of Suncook river, as rocks from Rattlesnake hill, to build up and embellish the cities of the south.

Our New-Hampshire granite is a more valuable mineral than the gold of North Carolina, or any other gold; as the granite requires hardy toil and industry to prepare it for the purposes needed. Neither does the thirst for its possession, or its preparation and use, prove an incentive to vice; but on the contrary, the best corrective of the vicious in the pursuit of the other.

Inflammable Gas.—In boring for water on the island, at the upper end of this village, owned by Mr. Sewell, (says the Watertown Register), a vein of water was struck at the depth of 160 feet, which emits an inflammable gas in large quantities. It is so perfectly free from the nauseous smell of the oil gas, that its existence was discovered only by the casual introduction of a light into the mouth of the well.

Roses.—Rather out of season, the reader will say:—

"There are no less than 2533 varieties of the rose, of which 18 belong to the moss rose, 20 to the dog rose, and 1215 to the Provence rose."

American Lyceum, or society for the improvement of schools, and diffusion of useful knowledge.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet, bearing this title; but as we have formerly noticed in our columns the plan which it details, we can now only add, that its advantages are alledged to be—

1. The improvement of Conversation. 2. Directing Amusements. 3. Saving of Expense. 4. Calling into use neglected Libraries, and giving occasion for establishing new ones. 5. Providing a Seminary for Teachers. 6. Benefitting Academies. 7. Increasing the advantages and raising the character of District Schools. 8. Compiling of Town Histories. 9. Town Maps. 10. Agricultural and Geological Surveys. 11. State Collections of Minerals.

The pamphlet dilates on these topics, and produces examples of what has been already accomplished.

Napoleon resuscitated.—A book has just been published at Leipsic, which excites a great sensation in all Germany. The title of it is, "Ten very important reasons in favour of the presumption that Hussein Pacha, commander in chief of the Turkish army, is Napoleon resuscitated." When will the time arrive that absurdities the most ridiculous and impossible will fail of finding believers!

Garden's Anecdotes of the American Revolution are published in one vol. 12mo.

AGENTS
FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Adams, P. D. Stone
Antwerp, Dr C. Preston
Augusta, Gen J. J. Knox,
& W. H. Chandler, Esq
Boonville, William Sippell
Brownville, J. Ballard
Burlington, Silas Maynerd
Canton, Asa Conkey
Cape-Vincent. R. T. Lee
Cazenovia, A. Kingsbury
Champion, Rev N. Dutton
Cherry-Valley, A. Crafts
Cicero, J. Cody, P. M.
Clinton, Dr S. Hastings, Jr
Constable, S. Wyman
Constantia, Rev C. Lewis
DeKalb, G. Townsley, P.M
Delphi, M. B. Slocum
Detroit, E. F. Hastings
Ellisburgh, Charles Avery
Evans' Mills, C.W.Candee
Exeter, Rev Mr Storrs
Fairfield, A. P. Cumings
Fall-Creek, Dr N. Branch
and Dea A. Sears
Fredonia, P. Wells
Ft.Covington, J. Parkhurst
Geneseo, Truman Hastings
Geneva, Horace Hastings
Governeur, H. D. Smith
Guilford, Dea S. Jewell
Hamilton, Jason Olds
Harpersville, Azor Smith
Henderson, A. Atherton
Homer, J. Searl
Hopkinton, A. Warner
Lee, S. Mead
Lima, Rev J. Barnard
Lowville, P. Abbott
Madrid, Rev J. Hurlburt
Mexico, W. Mitchell
Morrisville. Pond & Knox
New-Haven, C. R. Wells
New-Lebanon Springs, A.
Peabody
Newark, J. C. Kanouse
New-Stockbridge, Rev. L.
Wilcox
Norfolk, Erastus Hall
Ogdensburgh, J. Seeley
Onondaga Hollow, Rev W.
Thatcher
Oswego, W. S. Maynard
Oxbow, Rev J. Sanford
Paris, T. Simmons
Palatine, J. Nellis
Palmyra, Rev A E Campbell
PennYan, Ira Gould
Pitcher, Rev Mr Bradford
Port-Gibson, James Field
Potsdam, S. Raymond
Prattsburgh, J. W. Hopkins
Richland, S. Meacham
Rodman, H. G. Strong
Rome, Norman Seymour
Rutland, Rev A. W. Platt,
& Amos Mallary
Sacket's Harbor, G. Camp
Salina, Hezekiah Barnes
Smithville, R. Pearson
Stephentown, Rev. A. E.
Beach
Stockholm, L. Pettibone
Stowes Sq. Rev Mr Crandall
Sullivan, Dr J. Kennedy
Taberg, Wm. Firman
The Square, (Scipio), Benoni Smith, P. M.
Trenton, Dea Younglove
Troy, Dr A. Robbins
Urbana, Lem'l D. Hastings
Vernon, J. Patten
Vernon Centre, Starr Clark
Verona, Rev I. Brainard
Volney, Rev A. Caldwell
Watertown, Silas Clark
Western, G. Brayton, Esq
Westford, Charles Maxon
Westmoreland, Wm. Newcomb
Whitesboro', Rev J. Frost
Wynant's Kill, A. Tracy.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$150 00a155	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	140 00a150	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	32a
Per lb	6 3-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	31a33
Havana	12a14	Sperm, summer st'd	68a
Java	14a15	—— winter do	80a85
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	80a
Upland	9a10 1-4	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a13	Beef, mess, bbl	8 75a9 25
Alabama	9 1-2a11 1-2	—— prime	6 75a7 00
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 75a12 50
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	8a9
Dry cod, cwt	$2 37a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	14a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	5a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 19a5 25	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	3 00a4 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	6 1-2a8	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	8 12a8 25	Havana, white, lb	13a15
Western (canal)	8 50a8 75	—— brown	10a11
Rye flour	3 87a4 00	New-Orleans	7a8 1-4
Indian meal	3 12a3 25	Loaf	17a20
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 65a1 70	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 65a1 70	American, lb	7 3-4a8
Rye	70a	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	28a30
Oats	32a34	Souchong	47a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	44a80
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 50	Young-Hyson	70a1 15
Hides,		Hyson	90a1 15
LaPlata, lb	16a17	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 37a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-4a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a20
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	2 00a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 37a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	90a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	35a40
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	34a35
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	20a40
—— hhd	34 00a	Spinning	20a34
—— bbl	24 00a27 00	Amer Hatters'	20a24

BANK NOTE TABLE.
CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech. do	
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Jersey City	do
Do. Commercial	do	State, Trenton	do
Newburgh*	do	All others	1-2
Columbia, Hudson	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Middle District	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Orange County	do	Chester County	1-2
Catskill	do	Delaware County	do
Troy	do	Reading	3-4
Farmers', Troy*	do	York	1
Mohawk	do	Pittsburgh	do
Geneva	5-8	Gettysburgh	do
Utica	do	Chambersburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Carlisle	do
Auburn	do	Lancaster	do
Ontario	do	Greensburgh	5
Central	do	Brownville	do
Chenango	do	Silver-Lake	25
Rochester	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	*Maryland.*	
Jefferson County	do	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Niagara	broken	Snowhill	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Greene county	do	Cumberland	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	1 1-2 a 2
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	10	Bank of Columbia	25
Waterville	do	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Kennebec	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	All the Banks	5
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*North-Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
Cheshire Bank	3-4	Charleston Banks	3
Exeter	10	*Georgia.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	1-2	Chilicothe	5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others	1-2	Lancaster	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville	do
Norwich Bank	par	Mount-Pleasant	do
Bridgeport	do	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Thames	5-8	*Miscellaneous.*	
Windham County	do	New-Orleans Banks	5
All others	1-2	Nashville	broken
Rhode-Island.		Michigan	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate, and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.

Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

GRILLEY'S Anti-Rheumatic Ointment.—Few there can be, who would suffer even for a day, so excruciating a pain as the Rheumatism, were they sure any medicine existed or could be procured for their relief. The Proprietor and Inventor of this Ointment assures all those who may be unacquainted with its wonderful efficacy, in perfecting a cure for the Rheumatism, that it requires only to be tried to insure universal admiration.—Satisfactory testimonials and affidavits from persons of the first respectability in different parts of the United States, accompany the article. Its virtues have already been tested in this village. For sale only, by

WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Nov. 24, 1828. 48

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1823.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BATCHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

EDWARDS Gum-Elastic Composition, for rendering Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, *Water Proof.*—The importance of keeping the feet dry, for the better security of health, is too well known to need any detail. The Proprietor would therefore only say, that this Composition has been obtained after repeated trials and considerable pains and expense; and the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed (the principal of which is Gum-Elastic) is such as to render the leather impervious to water or dampness, and it is *warranted* not to injure the same in the least; but on the contrary it renders it soft and pliable. It is intended to be applied to the under as well as the upper leather, and females will find its use on the soles of their boots and shoes very beneficial. It must be applied warm and with a brush, and dried in by the fire, after giving the leather three or four coats, and filling the pores. It will then resist the water for almost any length of time. Any other blacking can be used on the leather after this is well dried in.

N. B.—This Composition will be found one of the best for Engine Hose, Chaise Tops and Boots, Harness, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

Nov. 25, 1828. 48

SWELLED NECK,
KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

CREAM OF AMBER.—For removing pimples, freckles, redness of the skin, salt rheum, scrofula, &c &c

BALM OF EGYPT.—A sovereign remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption and nervous affections. The Balm of Egypt is a medicine which has long been in high repute for its many and intrinsic virtues, and is justly esteemed as a medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions. To all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of the highly celebrated Balm of Egypt is only necessary to convince the most incredulous, of its possessing qualities superior to any other medicinal preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this invaluable medicine, thousands have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by all who have used this admirable specific. In all cases of colds, coughs, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. The Balm of Egypt has relieved and cured the most violent cases, in which other medicines have failed to give relief. In obstinate cases of whooping-cough, its merits stand unrivalled. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given to infant children with the greatest safety.

Anderson's Infallible EYE-WATER.—To those afflicted with sore, weak, or inflamed eyes, it is only necessary to make an application of this invaluable article to obtain immediate relief. The surprising effects which have been produced by the use of this Eye-Water, have given it a preference to any other article yet introduced.

Patten's celebrated HŒMORRHOIDES, *or* PILE ELECTUARY.—This medicinal preparation, now offered to the public, is an article which will effectually eradicate and cure all those who are afflicted with the troublesome affection commonly known by the name of Hœmorrhoides or Piles. The proprietor of this article, after a long study into the nature and origin of this complaint, is enabled to offer the public an article which will not fail of giving immediate relief in the most obstinate cases.

For sale in UTICA, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for the Proprietors.

August 5, 1828. 82

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Whenever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the